

THE North-China Herald. AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 19.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1867.

PRICE, TABLES 12. 7 ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest which Mr. JAMES CULL, had in our firm ceased on the seventh May last.

SHAW, BROTHERS & Co.
31an 345 Shanghai, Aug. 5th, 1867.

NOTICE.

MR. ADOLPH BOVENSCHEN and **MR. ALBERT SCHROEDER** have been admitted partners in our firm, their interest and responsibility in the same commencing on the 1st instant.

(On account of other arrangements Mr. KLASS PAUW discontinues his connection with our firm from the 1st January a. c., and his authority to sign the same per procreation ceases in consequence.

Mr. CHARLES BOVENSCHEN continues authorised to sign our firm per procreation.

TEXTOR & Co.

31an 346 Shanghai and Japan, July, 1867.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. JOHN FOGG TWOMBLY, from Shanghai, our business will be left in charge of Mr. HOWARD TWOMBLY, a Partner in our firm, and Mr. SILAS D. WENN, who is authorized to sign our firm Name.

H. FOGG & Co

Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

Mr. JAMES HENRY CRUTCHETT is a Partner in our Store Department, and in charge of the same.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

Mr. HARRY ALANZO HOLCOMB is a Partner in our Auction and Commission Department, and in charge of the same.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf 4019 Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as Tea Taster and Inspector, and all orders conferred to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

INSURANCES.

North-China Insurance Company.

THE undersigned as Agents for the above Company, accepts Risks from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, and Hongkong.

JAMES E. BUSH.

Hong Name, 遠來 Yuen-Lae.
30no 3222 Newchwang, October 1866.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1868.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BATAVIA.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. Policies payable in London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th February, 1867.

INSURANCES.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,760 Stg.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Tael 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Tael 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TISON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)
Chairman.

F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

W. PROBST, Esq., (Messrs. Wm. Postau & Co.)

A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Oliphant & Co.)

J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GYNN, Secretary.
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

tf 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

"HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. POSTAU & Co.,

Agents in Shanghai,
Shanghai, 1st December, 1859.

INSURANCES.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office at this port, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 207 Shanghai, 10th July, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Agent for the New-CASTLE MINING COLLIERY, is prepared to forward COALS from these Mines, to Order, to any Port.

T. G. SAWKINS.

Ship and Mercantile General Agency.
Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.
17oc 208 18th July, 1867.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

No. 2.
JUDSON'S
VICTORIA VIOLET.
AND
VICTORIA ROSE.
MAGENTA.

Trade Mark:
"A PEACOCK."
Packed in
1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 6d. per oz.
2 oz. " 1s. 6d. "

THESE Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously with any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to spot.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

Order JUDSON'S Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

21de-67 1773 Shanghai, 29th Dec., 1866

By Royal Command

STYL PEN MAKES TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT.



VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,

Joseph GilloTT

They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
"STAR-BRAND."
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.

17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.
Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c.
Tablets 6d each.



JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER
KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK
LEAD, CABINET
GLASS PAPER, EMBEY AND GLASS
CLOTH, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian and other
Glasses.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road,
LONDON, S.

23au 1867 2315



LEA & PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



Caution Against Fraud.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

18ja 1866 2044.

FRAUD.

No. 2.
ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Peart to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for **Selling Spurious Articles** bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scudlah, to **TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.**

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. THE GENUINE Manufacturers of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL may be had from Every respectable Dealer in China.

17my 3006 18y 23rd, 1867.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

On the 16th instant, the wife of GEORGE BRENNER, Esq., of a son.

LATEST DATES.

England, (6d.) July 10 Hanks, ... Aug. 14
Hongkong, ... Aug. 10 Nagasaki, ... 11
Yokohama, ... 14 Yokohama, ... 16

Latest dates in England, from China,--
Hongkong, ... April 23 Received via Marcellin
Shanghai, ... 23 June 15th.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1867.		1866.	
	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.
Aug. 16	81	82	89	80
" 17	91	80	88	81
" 18	92	82	89	83
" 19	90	82	89	82
" 20	89	82	90	82

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
Aug. 10 H.W.	7.38	16.11	South	0	b	29.97	89
" 10 L.W.	3.18	13.02	S. by E.	3	b	29.95	90
" 11 L.W.	4.53	13.01	S. S. E.	3	b	29.93	79
" 11 H.W.	0.32	17.04	South	3	b	29.96	88
" 11 L.W.	5.04	13.01	S. S. E.	3	b	29.92	88
" 12 L.W.	0.29	12.63	S. by E.	2	m	29.93	84
" 12 H.W.	10.57	18.02	S. S. E.	1	b	29.95	94
" 12 L.W.	6.28	12.90	S. S. E.	1	m	29.93	89
" 13 L.W.	7.30	12.60	S. S. W.	1	m	29.93	91
" 13 H.W.	11.58	18.11	W. by S.	1	b	29.93	97
" 13 L.W.	8.12	12.03	W. by N.	1	e	29.90	92
" 14 H.W.	0.20	10.08	N. E.	1	g	29.88	88
" 14 L.W.	6.20	20.03	East	1	b	29.90	91
" 15 L.W.	8.17	11.10	S. E.	2	b	29.92	92
" 15 H.W.	0.20	20.03	East	1	b	29.93	94
" 16 L.W.	9.10	11.09	S. E.	2	b	29.93	92
" 16 H.W.	1.02	20.00	S. E.	1	b	29.93	92

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initial; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "S. S. Sumala," from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and infant, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Messrs. Russell, Brand, Clatten, Pardon and McCow. Per "Phineas," from Yokohama, Messrs. Verry, Moutgolfier, D'Hincourt, and 5 Chacours. Per "Nauzing," from Tientsin and Chefoo, Messrs. Broadbent, Cull, and Blanchard. Per Str. "Suwo Naka," from Hongkong—Capt. H. Drewes, Messrs. Price, Drees; deck—1 European and 39 Chinese.

Per "Ganges," from Yokohama,—Mr. and Mrs. Callis, Mrs. Batchelor, Messrs. Archer, Cronin, Goldridge, Knauscher, Peltzer, Heyman, Andrus, McCull, 4 Children, 4 Europeans, 6 Native Servants, and 13 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per "Dupleix," for Hongkong, Mrs. Schindlin, Messrs. Rehoff, Leccia, Blanchard, Nass, J. Bertie, Pichard, E. Bondon, and Bonisda.

The publication of the North-China Herald commenced at 4 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1867.

The English mail of June 26th arrived on 8th instant, per *Ellora*, with London telegrams to July 19th. The outgoing English mail leaves to-morrow, per *Sunda*.

The following ship arrived on the 18th instant, viz., *Georges*, from Swanton. The departures are *Howen Nicholson*, *Pegasus*, *Wild Deer*, *Fusi-Yama*, *Grenadier*, *Tales of the South*, and *Invincible*, for London.

REMOTE as are the denizens of Shanghai from the mountain passes which separate the Yang-tze from the Irawadi our earnest attention towards that part of Mid-Asia has been challenged of late by the course of public events. Whoever reads the Anglo Indian journals must have discovered that with great unanimity they are advocating the annexation of Birma to the Indian empire, and synchronous with that, is the rise of what appears to be a formidable Mahomedan Rebellion in the part of China which is contiguous to what seems destined to become British territory. At the same time we find noted geographers in London, expressing a desire of information respecting that terra incognita,

and a party of intrepid explorers at this port who are preparing to enlighten the world respecting one of the least known and most interesting portions of the globe.

When we first wrote on the Mahomedan Rebellion in Yunnan, we adverted to the great desirability that exists for an exploration of that region, and to the many additions that such exploration would make to the domains of science, being wholly unaware that in London, Calcutta and Shanghai, that part of China was attracting special attention. The subject is obviously one of interest, and even it may yet prove of importance, and we shall only gratify a very general desire by communicating what information is to be found in the works of native writers Chinese, and Birmanese, relative to the country in question.

It would weary the majority of our readers were we to lay before them at any length what has been written by the historians and geographers of those countries on the subject before us, as we write for the general public, we must restrict ourselves to a brief résumé of what is known to the two peoples, who occupy the vast mountain region that divides China from Birma, concerning their respective countries.

Mention, as the Chinese designate Birma, was unknown to this people in the early part of their history, there is evidence however that before the Christian era the Chinese and Mongals unitedly destroyed Taganag the ancient capital of Birma. At a later period we find the Birmanese becoming the invaders; the result of which has been, that the Chinese have come to regard the Birmanese as the most formidable of their neighbors. In the writings of Marco Polo we have handed down to us an extremely interesting account of one of these wars, that which was waged by the founder of the Mongolian dynasty. In 1272 the grand Khan, as he denominates Kublai or the Emperor Shit-tai, sent an body of twelve thousand as an army of observation to the borders of Yunnan. To the Birman it seemed an invasion; the boundaries indeed, of these countries were not well defined in those days, and invaders the Mongols no doubt were. The description of the battle reminds one of Froissart's chronicles; the Venetian traveller, in his account of the encounter between Mongol Cavalry and the castellated elephants, is highly entertaining. Early in the engagement the horses bolted at sight of the elephants which held pavilions containing from ten to sixteen men. Dismounting, the Mongols made a dash at the elephants, which also became alarmed and plunged into a forest where branches of trees soon tore off the battlements and maimed their inmates. It now became a hand to hand fight, arrows having been exhausted. Both parties fought with obstinacy, but the Mongols though numbering only one quarter of the Birmanese were the victors, less from superior bravery than from better generalship. Above two hundred elephants were led back to China, and during the existence of the Mongol sway, these animals were employed in the Chinese army; and during that period also, the kingdom of the Lord of elephants formed a portion of the Chinese empire, the annexation of Birma being one of the results of the battle just alluded to. Again, we read of a war growing out of a claim for the tooth of Budha, and subsequently, of another war (1412) when large armies took the field. An appeal to single combat by two horsemen, one selected from each nation, decided that war. The Chinese trooper was killed, and the army then besieging Ava, immediately withdrew from the country. Two other wars took place between the two countries during the Ming dynasty, on the first occasion the Chinese were the invaders, the Birmanese having refused tribute; on the second, China was invaded, several large towns and cities

were subdued. The invaders were zealous for Buddhism, they erected monasteries and pagodas, and established the religion of Gandama in Yunnan in its purity. Towards the close of the Ming, a Birmanese army was on the eve of invading Yunnan in pursuit of a fugitive, whom the Court of Peking ordered to be delivered up in order to propitiate the King of Ava.

Another invasion of Birma by the Chinese took place when the Manchus overturned the Ming dynasty. The prince, Yungli, who established himself in Yunnan, and for a time seemed in a fair way of establishing an empire in the South-west, was, on account of his mismanagement of affairs, forsaken by so many of his chiefs, that he was obliged to seek safety by flight into Birma. He petitioned the Court of Ava for leave to remain at the frontier town of Bamoo, and was allowed to do so on condition of sending his arms to Ava, and becoming a Birmanese subject. The terms were accepted, and a place near the capital assigned as a residence, which Yungli, with sixty of his nobles and six hundred horsemen, took possession. Two Chinese armies, however, soon followed him, without orders according to Yungli, but according to Birmanese chronicles, they came with the connivance of that prince to enable him to carve out a new kingdom for himself. It is probable that this was his intention, and it is certain that he came near making himself master of capital. Two Chinese armies appeared before Ava, after several ineffectual attempts on the part of the Birmanese to resist them. Happily for the beleaguered in Ava, a foreigner had lately been among them, who either brought cannon with him, or taught the Birmanese to cast them; and here for the first time the besiegers were under fire. In addition to cannon, the Chinese had also to contend against a pestilence which broke out in their camp, these causes combined, caused them to raise the siege and make a precipitate retreat. Yungli's followers were massacred, while he and his family were retained in confinement. Subsequently the Manchus demanded the rendition of the royal fugitives who were accordingly engaged and sent to Yunnan.

A full century of peace followed those occurrences, but in the reign of Yung Ching in 1765, a four years war broke out, the result of which was the engendering a just pride of the Birmanese in their own prowess, and which inspired them in their subsequent conflicts with the East India Company's forces. Want of space compels us to condense into a single paragraph, the history of those four campaigns. The war took its origin in the Caravansary trade that from time immemorial had been carried on between the Yang-tze and the Irawadi. A Chinese merchant who had arrived at Bamoo on the Irawadi with three or four hundred oxen laden with Silk and other Merchandise, suffered some losses from the Birmanese at that frontier town, and about the same time at a grand bazaar held at another bordering town, a Chinese leader of a caravan consisting of above two thousand ponies, had an altercation with the Birmanese, who had made purchases on credit and refused payment. A Chinaman was killed in an affray that this dispute occasioned. These cases being reported to Yungching, he ordered an invasion of the Birmanese territory. The Governor-General of Yunnan caused a writing to be put upon the bank of the river Talo, containing these words: "Deliver a man to us in the room of our man who was killed, or we will attack you." The attack was made with 50,000 foot and 10,000 horse, and was repulsed by 20,000 foot, 2,000 horse, and 200 war elephants. The Chinese returned to Yunnan in great disorder. Next year, 1767, a Chinese army consisting of 250,000 foot and 25,000 horse again invaded Birma. Much fighting ensued, several places were besieged and many battles fought, which, on the whole, was disastrous to

the invaders. While Bamoo was besieged by the Chinese, they made an attack on Kung-town, which they assaulted with scaling ladders, axes, choppers, hooks and ropes; but the garrison met the assailants not only with a heavy fire of musketry, but with large boilers of hot dummer and molten lead, and long pieces of heavy timber which they let fall upon them. Not less than two-thirds of that great Chinese army perished in that campaign; the balance were glad to re-cross into Yunnan.

Not to be foiled by such an insignificant foe the Chinese made a renewed attempt to conquer their mighty neighbors, bringing into the field this time not less than 600,000 foot and 60,000 horse. It is stated by the Birmanese that this great force was under the command of Yang-ching's Son-in-law, and the brother of the latter. Three armies were sent from Ava to meet the invaders consisting in the aggregate of only 60,000 foot 7,000 horse and 430 elephants, yet were the Chinese generals in the end compelled to sue for peace, for liberty to retreat into China with the scattered remain of their large army. Leave was granted by the Birmanese commander whom the King degraded in consequence. The bundles of Satin which had been accepted from the Chinese were refused by that monarch, who ordered the wives of the Ministers and Generals who had allowed the Chinese to escape, to stand at the city gates for three successive doors holding on their head, the piles of Satin which had been received as presents from the Chinese to the King of Birmanese.

A region which afforded subsistence to, and passages for such vast armies, that has been traversed for centuries by valuable caravans cannot present the impediments to commerce, or to the traveller which have been supposed. In our next, we shall show, from itineraries of embassies of Birma, and other sources, that the China Sea, and the Bay of Bengal, may be reached from the water sheds of Yun-nan and Birma, without difficulty or danger in times of peace.

Summary of News.

The De Normann Monument has been erected in the grounds of the British Consulate. It will be remembered that it was to be erected in the Russian Cemetery at Peking, but this idea was abandoned on account of the difficulty and expense of conveying it thither.

It appears that there is a prospect of having the Church finished, it is stated that the contractors have decided upon finishing the Church and keeping it in their possession till their account is paid by the Trustees.

The sale of the Club building has been postponed, to give Shareholders in the old building an opportunity to take such measures for the protection of their interests as they may deem fit.

A meeting of Shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been held at HONGKONG, the report was very satisfactory showing a dividend of 13.69 per cent on the whole year. The *China Mail* Newspaper has been offered for sale, but was bought in.

We hear from KASSU that Tso, who was lately ordered to quit the post of Governor General of Fokien and Chekiang to assume command of the Imperialist forces acting against the Mahomedan rebels in the North-west, has sustained a serious reverse. Native rumour says he has lost several thousand men and a thousand ponies.

From JAPAN there are rumours that Stotsbashi, the present Shogun has abdicated in favour of Owari, preferring to be the protector of the young prince, where he would have the power without the responsibility. We give in another column an extract from the *Japan Times* dilating upon the rumour, but think it as well to note that this statement is doubted by the *Japan Herald*.

Editorial Selections.

THE NIENTFEI.

The three years residents in China who have heard of the rebels regularly every quarter and have never yet seen them, are almost sceptical about their existence and absolute disbelievers in their formidable character. We hear at intervals that they are menacing Hankow or hovering within a few miles of Chefoo, but the rumour does not present any palpable shape to our mind's eye, and we almost regard these ghastly marauders as "men in buckram." Yet a report which was freely circulated last week amongst the Chinese in the settlement sets us thinking how very disastrous the results might be if what these stories told with so much apparent precision should on some unlucky occasion turn out true. If fame who is so sadly given to falsehood, diversified the monotony of her proceedings with an occasional truth, we might read a message written in characters of blood.

Nothing could be more ominous than the intelligence to which we allude. It was definitely stated that the rebels were within two days march of the capital. We had previously heard of them in possession of Laichow, a mountain city fortified with some skill and care under the direction of the Jesuits, but last week "rumour painted full of tongues" located them at cities in still more perilous proximity to Peking. It is melancholy to reflect at all events that the Eastern portion of Shantung, a territory rich in mineral wealth, diversified with hill and valley, fertile and well-watered, should be specially selected as the theatre of Nien-fei operations. Rape, and murder, and bloodshed have lighted upon the fairest provinces of the Empire and at this very time, are spreading devastation far and wide. The principal trust of the Imperialists is placed of course in their numerous and formidable cavalry. The élite of the Tartar army is gathered around the capital and it is only the terror of this arm of the service which keeps the rebel hordes from the City of Nine Gates. Were the capital however really menaced, we should have solid grounds for apprehension. Though it could resist for some time the assaults of undisciplined hordes, it might any day fall by treachery. The emissaries of the Rebel chiefs are in all likelihood now within the walls and should a crisis arrive they will not lose an opportunity of obtaining rewards by co-operating with their comrades without.

Now if the Emperor's life and Throne were in danger, it is painful to contemplate the position of those Foreigners who represent the European and American interests at the Court of Peking. They would be appealed to of course by the dignified Officials who now interpose every obstacle to their wishes. Abject entreaties, prayers, and promises would be addressed to the men, who are now kept at so marked a distance, and for whose detection the mandarins annually originate reports of wholesale and indiscriminate massacre. But what would be the policy of the Nienfei? It is to be feared that they would blindly obey their brutal instincts and ravage, rob, and destroy without mercy and without manliness. It is far too horrible a task to imagine the end of such a tragedy. Yet we should not conceal from ourselves, the fact that this might happen any day. In Shanghai we find ourselves safe. The peaceable and orderly streets, the quiet docility of the native population, the assuring presence of British frigates, corvettes, and gun-boats, all tend to make us ridicule the idea of Nienfei invasion, and indeed when we look at dismal lines of empty Chinese Houses to desire their proximity, rather than to deprecate it. But in Peking their presence would be an event fraught with peril. The City would be given up to pillage, and the representatives of the Foreign powers would have either to contrive an

escape or to share the fate of the Imperialists.

It is well known that the people are kept in entire ignorance of the real power of the Foreigners and are encouraged in the strong prejudices they are naturally inclined to entertain against them. These prejudices are shared probably by the Rebels and should they once gain the upper hand the dread of future vengeance which holds the officials in check, might be powerless to restrain an undisciplined multitude who know nothing of the real History of Foreign Intercourse—who have read of the repulse at Taku, but never of the destruction of Yuen-ming-yuen, and who perhaps regard the representatives of England, France, Russia and America as the envoys of Tributary states. While things go on as they are, we only speak like our Tientsin correspondent in his last letter but one of the injury "done to trade of every kind, imports and exports," but if the present fitful and sanguinary strife were once to assume a serious aspect, if a bold march on the capital or a defeat of a body of Tartar Cavalry were to verify the premature rumours which were passing from lip to lip amongst the Chinese population last week, grave political consequences, not irritating Commercial disturbance, would assuredly take place, and the relations of foreigners and Chinese would have to be adjusted under new and startling conditions. If time were given to treat, no danger need be apprehended, but if the allies and favourers of Rebellion who are unquestionably within the walls took advantage of the panic caused by the approach of the foe to raise a cry for blood, the Emperor and the Ambassadors might be confounded in the same ruin. Our grounds of hope consist in the disunion prevalent in the Rebel Camps, in the prestige still attaching to the Tartar Cavalry, and in the national aptitude for delay which might enable the Government to protract negotiations until "something turned up."

TELEGRAPHY IN CHINA.

The Parliamentary phrase "laid on the table," is descriptive of the dispositions that have been made by the Chinese of Sir Macdonald Stevenson's Railway and Dr. Macgowan's telegraphic propositions. So far, however, as that phrase indicates the consigning to oblivion of a measure, it does not apply to those projected enterprises. Railways pertain, it may be, to the distant future, but even the delay attendant on their introduction will terminate; and as regards the more subtle agent, electricity, we have sufficient assurance that it will soon flash intelligence from point to point in this land of apathy.

There are three sources of promise as regards the Electric Telegraph in China,—one native, one English, and one American. The persistent refusal of the Chinese authorities was professedly based on apprehension of popular opposition; but it may be questioned if they ever regarded the *Yungtsuen* or Geomancy as presenting an insurmountable, or even a grave, difficulty. Two considerations appear to have actuated them,—one selfish, the other patriotic. No employé is solicitous of the personal supervision of his superior. The clerk does not desire to have the Tai-pai always peering over his shoulders, nor does the latter like to be dogged by those whose commissions he is executing; we all desire a certain amount of liberty. Now the Mandarins look upon telegraphy as a huge system of espionage; what good they can find to report of themselves they can send rapidly enough to Peking for their purpose, and as far the rest, they of course are not anxious to have any flashing about that. They know well enough that extortion and embezzlement will be pursued under new and peculiar difficulties when the light of the telegraph illumines the land. Selfish considerations in the ordinary official mind present therefore obstacles of no

ordinary magnitude to this means of elevating China.

There are however officers, men of broad views who admit the value to the country of telegraphy, but whose love of country impels them to refuse applications of foreigners for a franchise, on the ground that China is competent, or may be made competent to construct telegraph lines for herself. No one can blame them for taking this position. Nevertheless we may well insist on their either allowing to foreign companies telegraphic privileges, or affording us themselves, all facilities requisite for commercial telegraphic operations. This is a matter which on the revision of the Treaties next year will no doubt receive a degree of attention from our diplomatic representatives which shall prove commensurate with its importance.

The English telegraphic enterprise to which we have referred is in the hands of the Eastern Asia Telegraph Company Limited. The Corporation was registered under the companies Act 1866, with a Capital of £ 150,000 with power to increase. It proposes to construct a line of Telegraph by land from Moulemin or some other point in the Tenasserim provinces where the British line terminates, passing down the Malay Peninsula to Singapore, touching at Penang to Malacca. It is proposed also to connect Java with Bangkok, the Capital of Siam, where there is already a small line in operation constructed by foreigners for Commercial purposes, with the sanction of their Siamese Majesties. From Bangkok it is proposed to extend the line to Saigon in Cochin China, the estimated length of all these lines is two thousand miles. The main line will also be joined with the other Netherlands India Government by means of a cable from Malacca to Bankali in Samatra.

The Eastern Asia Telegraph Company further proposes, to extend their line to Hongkong and thence to Shanghai and Japan, by a series of submarine cables commencing at Saigon. It has secured already the exclusive right to carry telegraphic lines through Siam, Lahore, and Salengore," and also the promise of co-operation from the Government of India and the Foreign Office. A late Treasury minute in relation to this enterprise must be fresh in the memory of our readers. This Company appears to have succeeded to, or grown out of the Anglo-Australian China Telegraph Company Limited which issued its first prospectus in 1864. It was to have a capital of £450,000 for the first section of their sub-marine line from Rangoon to Singapore a distance of twelve hundred miles. It was estimated that this Section would yield a dividend of over 12½ per cent.

The other enterprise that of the Eastern Asia (American) Telegraph Company is better understood in China in consequence of the publicity given of its aims by its Commissioner. It contemplated on its organization the establishment of land lines connecting all the principal Cities of China, to be extended to Calcutta in one direction and to the Russian line in another. As soon as it was reported that it was futile to attempt to induce the Chinese Government to make the requisite concession, the Company announced its intention of connecting Hongkong and Shanghai by a sub marine cable, and despatched two experienced operators, Messrs. Rundle and Taylor to Hongkong to await the arrival of the cable, which it is said has been ordered of a London manufacturer. It is further stated that all the stock of the Company has been subscribed for in the United States.

The above represents the situation as regards telegraphy, prospectively in China. We should add that there is reason to believe that Dr. Macgowan's telegraphic proposition to the Government of Yedo is under favorable consideration, and it would surprise no one who is acquainted with the Japanese to hear that they have anticipated the

Chinese as regards the introduction of the electric telegraph.

It has been observed that its representatives in China have refrained from holding up the enterprise of this Company as remunerative. They may believe that it is likely to prove a good investment for the stockholders, but that belief has not been encouraged. We easily show that the physical difficulties in the way of ocean telegraphy in these waters are not difficult to surmount and that if a cable, or series of cables, and looplines be desired for the ports they are perfectly feasible, involving but little expense in their submerging, and when submerged, being out of the region of corals would not suffer abrasion. In a word, the scientific problem of ocean telegraph we consider settled, and leave the financial question for the best consideration of business men. On this head we are hopeful and would encourage the projectors of the enterprise to go on with their undertaking.

What if the Chinese should suddenly decide on constructing a line from Canton to Peking, connecting the intermediate cities and ports? It is the possibility of this which renders it a matter of doubt whether the undertaking will remunerate its projectors. Could we guarantee the reign of anarchy or of stupidity in China for a quarter of a century, we should have no hesitations in taking stock, assuming always that the times were not as now out of joint. On the whole however our counsel is,—Submerge the cable, and let the company which first confers the boon on China, receive that support which it will thereby merit from the mercantile community.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

THAT *petite coup d'état* by which Mr. Seward extended the territory of the United States to within thirty miles of this continent, has produced no commotion in the world diplomatique, and has failed to attract even a passing remark from those who are accustomed to speak oracularly for the mercantile world. The general impression seems to be, that the Muscovite has been handsomely paid for what has long been an encumbrance to him, and that Jonathan has by the operation got British Columbia in such a tight place, that she will find it much to her comfort, if she could fall into his embrace at no distant day.

Apart from the political considerations which promise to complicate questions on the Pacific, that are not unlikely to grow out of the transfer of Russian America to the United States, we in China, cannot but take an interest in that part of the world as a place of trade. Small as is the population of the Territory of Alaska, as the newly acquired region has been denominated by the American government, it consumes considerable tea, at least the monopoly of the Russian American Fur Company in that commodity was a chief source of its revenue.

It is however, the products of the country, what we are likely to derive thence, that invest that region with interest to us. There is good reason to believe that China will receive from the waters of the North West Coast of America ample supplies of fish; without which article of food, her rice would hardly prove digestible, fish being the staple condiment of the Chinese Empire. Her fisheries form no inconsiderable portion of China's industrial resources, yet is the demand greater than the supply. Hence, when it was discovered or announced that the seas which lave British Columbia, and Russian America, were as rich in fish as the Coast of Newfoundland, Californians naturally looked to China as affording the most promising market for these scaly nuggets. The fish excitement indeed, seems to have taken on some of the symptoms of the gold fever, and it was the proximate cause of the annexation of the Russian American possessions to the United States. The legislature of the Territory of

Washington, which is coterminous with the British American possessions, and therefore adjacent to the fisheries, memorialized the general government to secure piscatory privileges for American citizens, the upshot of which was, that the Czar offered to sell, and the Secretary consented to purchase, all the land and water privileges, of the Russians on the American continent.

Mr. Seward's home politics have not been as popular among his countrymen as his foreign policy has been, and many of those who were opposed to his views on reconstruction, felt it incumbent on them to demolish him if possible for having negotiated this purchase of what they styled an *Ice-olated* region, and sometimes *Walrusia*, the walrus being its chief inhabitant. But the wily statesman carried his point, only three Senators objecting, that settled this question, and now our readers generally, not less than the American portion, will gradually regard the Territory of Alaska, and its chief part Sitka, as comprehended in the view of which our far seeing community takes cognisance.

Among the fishes on the coast and in the Sounds and harbours, are the halibut, herrings, sardines, silver-bream, salmon, trout, cod, elephant fish, shark, dog-fish, cuttlefish and many others. The sardines and herrings frequent the coast, in the Spring in shoals. The sardine is very delicious and resembles that of Portugal, and is found in prodigious numbers. The natives first drive the shoals into small coves, or shallow waters, when a certain number of men in canoes keep splashing the water, while others sink branches of pine with stones, the fishes are then easily taken out with wooden trawls or wicker baskets. The herring is smaller than that taken in the British seas. Our authority, an English traveller who was there in 1788, says,—"We have sometimes seen such numbers of sardines and herrings, that a whole village has not been able to cleanse them before they begin to grow putrid. The best season for taking these fishes is in the months of July and August. The sardine is preferred to every other fish after the salmon. These, and the cod, will constitute the chief export to China, if the expectations of San Francisco merchants should be realised. Vast numbers of seals, with silvery color skins, were formerly procured; but they have been so reduced in numbers, as to lead one American journalist to complain that the Russian purchase was only a sucked orange after all.

We have at Shanghai a temple, the principal one of the city, which was constructed of California timber, yet that great mining State is comparatively destitute of valuable building material. In her groves of Calaveras and Mariposa she gives birth to those gigantic cedars which are among the wonders of the world, but although the *Sequoia Gigantea* and its cognate trees afford useful timber, yet they are of a soft character. All sorts of hard wood used in the arts in California are brought from the Eastern States. During the rebellion of the Slave States, California became clamorous for a share of the ship building which the exigency of the service suddenly required. A contract for a steamer was accordingly assigned to her, when the question what is to be done with it? came up for consideration. The hardest timber they could find was the laurel and with this they built the *Sequim* the consequence was, that no more ship building for the American Navy could be looked for in California.

Americans on the Pacific flatter themselves that their want of timber, fit for ship building which is in part supplied by Oregon and British Columbia, will be met by the primeval forests of Alaska. We hope their expectations may be realized, for to North Western America, China and Japan are also looking for timber. Excellent ship timber of suitable size and quality may

be obtained they say from Sitka, and already Californians are again demanding to have the construction of all vessels which the Navy may require for service in the Pacific. An order for the construction at the Navy yard on San Francisco Bay of such vessels, would, they say, encourage the raising of hemp, the manufacture of pitch, tar and rosin, the supply of iron and the making of machinery. We hope our friends on the other side of the water may get the contract and this time execute it creditably.

Alaska white oak, hackmatack and cedar are represented as of a superior quality. The cedar is suitable for ship-building, and moreover, it is highly aromatic, diffusing a strong and very pleasant odour, which is death to roaches, moths and insects generally. It is also a beautiful sassy wood, useful for decorative purposes. Hackmatack, combines strength, lightness and durability; while the white oak is large enough to furnish knees for vessels of the largest class. In a word, Alaska is said to supply the botanical deficiencies of California, and if so the China trade may directly or indirectly receive an impetus thereby.

In discussing the industrial and mercantile prospects of the North West coast of America, we cannot shut our eyes to the political problems connected therewith. Twice have the United States and Great Britain been on the verge of hostile collisions on questions connected with their respective boundary lines in that part of the world. One of these was settled by a compromise, each power wisely yielding up territory to which it felt it had an undoubted claim, the other; which relates to the proprietorship of the island of San Juan, is *sub judice* and at present the two nations exercise a joint jurisdiction over the disputed territory. The question turns on an ambiguous wording of the treaty, the Channel, was to be the dividing line: which side of that island is the Channel, is matter of dispute. This was the state of the case when British possessions on that coast became hemmed in by American territory; British Colonists, no doubt as anticipated by Mr. Seward, are becoming restive under their new condition. Long before there was reason to believe that America had an eye on Russian America, a party on Vancouver's Island decided to memorialise the Home Government for leave to become annexed to the United States, and when we consider the views of Colonial Policy which leading thinkers in England have avowed, we must admit that the petitioners had good reason to believe that their desire of transferring their allegiance, and their possessions to a foreign power would be admitted. The question is however not as simple as it appears to be at first sight, British Columbians may be as willing to be sold, as are Americans to purchase them, or to put the matter more gracefully, the maiden may be ever so willing, and the suitor never so pressing, and even Papa may be willing to give her away, but there exists nevertheless, just sufficient impediment to the match, to make a ripple in this stream of true love. Père Bull is willing to part with the Spinster, but demurs to the dowry that the youngsters naturally enough claim, and which he naturally enough wishes to retain for the Bull family. In other words, England being still ambitious of maintaining the position of a Naval power, is unwilling to part with her only naval station on the North Pacific. If this little difficulty can be got over by Miss Columbia and her swain Jonathan, the nuptials will be duly solemnised; until then, we trust that neither party will lose its temper, as it is not easy to see what Shanghai would gain by troubles that may take place over there, and as we now find ourselves at this port, the question of gain is never to be lost sight of, whatever may be the subject under consideration.

THE STUDY OF CHINESE.

On a previous occasion we discussed the advantages that would result to the Community if Foreigners learned Chinese, and Chinese English. Since referring to this topic in August last a very important aid to the foreign student has issued from the Press. Our readers will at once perceive that we refer to the *Tzu-Erh-Chi* of Mr. Wade. We have carefully abstained from attempting a Review of this work, simply because it would have been obvious to every one that we were giving opinions we had no adequate means of basing on a solid foundation, in fact there are not perhaps three persons in China who are competent to dispense praise and blame critically, on the laborious volumes of the British Legation Secretary; Mr. Wade is a long way ahead of his reviewers and only such daring sciolists as Mr. Arthur Pendennis when he wrote for the *Pall Mall Gazette* would venture to offer other than respectful tributes of gratitude to the initiator of practical Chinese study. Most of us recollect with a curious mixture of shame and wonder our earliest attempts to learn Chinese under the old regime. We engaged a teacher and at some abnormal hour in the morning he presented himself in our bed chamber. Of course he could not speak a word of English and in his dignity as a scholar, perchance a graduate of the Han-lin he had not given himself the trouble to master a sentence of serviceable "pidgen." He bowed, and we did the same. He pointed to his umbrella and said "yü san." He shook his fan and said "chi shan." He pointed to himself and said "wo." He pointed to us and said "ni." This kind of thing went on for an hour, at the end of which the Preceptor went away with the comforting impression he had earned his money, and we were left with an equally agreeable notion that we had made some progress in the mandarin dialect. How long we persisted in the course depended on our perseverance, but except in very rare cases the dream of becoming a Sinologue was abandoned in six months. The system—"if shape that could be called which shape had none" has of course produced some good results. Mr. Wade himself most have learned the language with very imperfect apparatus. He must remember an interview with a Chinese Teacher in backward distances of the Past something like that which we have sketched. Fully aware of the difficulties in the student's path he has laboured for years to perfect himself in the language that he might afford him really valuable assistance, and any one who reads the directions for using the *Tzu Erh Chi* must be struck with the practical familiarity with the requirements of the learner evinced in every sentence.

There is a single point on which one of the uninitiated may venture without impropriety to give an opinion, and that is the excellence of the English sentences in the exercise book. We all recall with a kind of horror the verbal involutions and evolutions of Ollendorf. We remember with loathing those vain repetitions about "a wooden gun" and "a paper horse" and "a paper gun" and "a wooden horse" over which our childhood was spent. Nor can we ever forget the still more dismal monotony of the sentences in Henry's Latin book how "Balbus" and "Caius" appeared and re-appeared so often, that we regarded them as two hideous Old men of the Sea disguised in Roman togas, who would never leave our shoulders; on the contrary Mr. Wade's sentences are full of variety and vigour. He speaks as men speak in actual life. Always using strong homely words, and at times kindling into a vein of dry humour. Now giving a caustic piece of advice, again presenting us with two broadly distinguished characters who describe themselves by the part they take in a dialogue. In a word, even to a person who has no intention of learning Chinese, the English Exercises will afford very amusing reading. Could this be

said with truth of any other Exercises written professedly as such, which have yet emanated from the Press?

A day will arrive perhaps when this admirable Chinese Manual will be superseded. A more profound and general knowledge of the language and of its Literature will doubtless, in process of time, call forth more philosophical and compendious works. But the labours of the initiator will not easily be forgotten. Future sinologues though they may classify with greater simplicity, and digest into more compact forms, will base their operations on these volumes and these volumes alone as the best book on the Radiments and the most comprehensive attempt to open Chinese to Englishmen. The writer may say without vanity "*nulla pars mei viliabit Libitina*."

While this great step has been taken during the past year to facilitate the acquirement of the native language, an institution in Shanghai, to which we called our readers attention last August, has gone on steadily progressing, and has contributed its quota to the no less important work, of introducing the Chinese to the English tongue. We refer to the Anglo Chinese School. This seminary has never, we think, enlisted, as it should, the sympathy and interest of the Foreign community. It is not a denominational academy where poor children are given a little English in exchange for maintenance and European theology. It is a school which the scholars pay to attend, and where the education is liberal and intelligent. We have been favoured with a sight of the examination papers for the term just ended, and they are remarkable for their excellence. The pupils exhibit an aptitude at translating Chinese into English, which is highly creditable, and their calligraphy and spelling are unusually good.

Thus it is satisfactory to see that steadily and quietly, without fanaticism or coercion, the two nations are beginning to take some slow steps, likely to lead at some distant day to a mutual understanding. When the Chinaman comprehends the English tongue, and the Englishman the Chinaman's modes of thought, each will have "got the key to the other's chambers of delusion and resistance, and will be enabled to go in and debate the matter." But not before that day; and that day is yet afar off.

BEGGARS.

We have from time to time called the attention of our readers to the existence of much destitution in our midst, and specially to the number of poor foreigners who contrive to eke out a precarious living by mendicancy and perchance mendicancy in our streets. There are of course men of all grades amongst these outcasts,—some utterly depraved; some shiftless and lazy; the greater part like Victor Hugo's *Rouissin*, "revolving lights upon the constancy of Scampdom;" others like certain persons described in another page of the great novelist's latest work, "*Bankrupt existences*,"—consciences that have filed their schedule." To-day, however, we do not propose to direct the notice of our readers to the class of foreign mendicants, roughs, and rowdies, but to the formidable host of Chinese beggars, male and female, who infest our high-ways and byeways. Most persons imagined that they had seen in Malta the most ghastly types of the genus beggar. There is a certain corner near Dunsford's Hotel which is a favourite haunt, and the faces that peer up into yours as you hurry by are not easily forgotten. Those "figures haves" haunt the memory. Yet in Shanghai we pass without a shudder far more frightful objects than we saw in Malta. Yellow skinned old women, with starvation printed in their faces, half naked men with their feet dropped off and the stumps ulcerated and rotten, eyeless men, handless men, pock marked men, all imaginable shapes of disease, and filth, and squalor jostle by us every day. An Artist who, desires to

surpass Fuseli's Picture of Milton's Lazar House might study his subject profitably in our streets. A neglected temple or a corner near the Ningpo Joss House presents every evening varieties and circumstances of sufferings only adequately painted in that appalling description.

"Pining atrophy.

Marasmus, and wide wasting portliness. Dropsies, and asthmas, and joint racking rheums.

Dire was the tossing deep the groans; despair

Tended the sick busiest from couch to couch; And over them Triumph Death his dart. Shook but delayed to strike though oft involved."

We must not imagine that in theory the Chinese system has not some provision for these unfortunates. Mendicants are cared for by the paternal government of China, and if we sat at home and read their codes of Rules on the subject of mendicancy we should be inclined to think that it was an evil hardly likely to be known. The beggars are supposed to be under the supervision of a headman who after consulting with the native police assigns a district or neighbourhood to each mendicant. Every Chinaman above the degree of beggary himself is expected if not compelled to give at least one cash to the Lazarus who is allotted to his quarters by the local constable. But it is of course competent to the householder to pay a certain sum say a dollar a month, to the headman to buy off the daily visit of the clamorous pauper who is his peculiar charge. This option accounts in a great measure for the nuisance in the foreign settlement and renders nugatory the precautions of the code, for here is an opportunity for the inevitable "squeeze" and of course it comes in with sinister punctuality. Our head man receives the dollar, gives the cripple or the blind a couple of hundred cash, with many threats of canes and bamboos before he shows his face again before his benefactor's door, then pockets the remaining coins and plumes himself on the neatness of his transaction. It matters very little to him where the mendicant goes until the next pay day and he is probably glad enough that he should migrate to the foreign settlement as if he find a more profitable "lay" there than his old one, the chances are in favour of his never troubling him again. This is one of the reasons why the roads of the English and French quarters of Shanghai are disfigured by the frequent and hideous apparitions that now infest them. Nor is the compulsory benevolence that is required to be subscribed by each Householder the only charitable precaution of China for the protection and maintenance of the Poor. They have their Retreats and Alms-houses all over the country. But malpractices and abuses of various kinds are rife in these institutions. The sums of money spent in their support are very large but the amount of good done is by no means commensurate with the outlay. There is (or was a short time ago) a Home for poor aged and infirm or blind people at Canton the expenses of which amounted to \$7,000 but we believe the official Reports do not mention the number of persons relieved!

We believe that the Chinese Hospital in the Shantung Road affords an immense amount of relief to these poor sufferers but still the balance of unassisted wretchedness must be very large, and it is not from a mere feeling of squeamishness that we have referred to the painful topic. Surely a representation backed by an official recommendation might induce the Chinese authorities to take measures for the better care of their poor. In the old days of the rebels, when the settlement was crowded with fugitives, the active charity of the foreign residents supported life in hundreds, and afforded them food and shelter; but to open any building as a refuge for Chinese paupers in the settlement at present would be an unwise course. They are the proper care of their own country-

men, and to them an appeal should first be made. As it is, the evil appears to us on the increase; almost every road has its well-known group of beggars advantageously posted at such points as seem likely to be passed by the largest number of passengers. The community subscribes to afford sick Chinese medical relief; surely their own government might start some new scheme, or re-animate into useful existence some old and torpid institution, by which the destitute may be fed and housed amongst their own people.

There is a wide spread belief amongst the foreign residents that many of these unhappy beings suffer from injuries inflicted by their own hands. No doubt the practice of mutilation to avoid military service exists in all countries. It has given two words "poltrone" and "malingers" to the English language. It was very common in France and is heard of in the East, but to believe that the ghastly disfigurements and hideous maimings that are so common here are to any great extent the work of the sufferers argues great credulity. They proceed from disease, bad food, hunger, cold, and exposure and therefore are ills that may properly be relieved by boards and administrators of charity. Such foundations exist and foreign influence would do China good by stirring them up to activity. At present a walk through certain thoroughfares is like a progress through a hospital ward.

SERVANTS' WAGES.

The subject of servants' wages is again being agitated in various circles. About a year ago the matter was discussed very fully in these columns and many voices were raised deprecating the existing order of things. There was an unanimous confession of folly on the part of "those who pay." All acknowledged promptly enough that they were guilty in contributing to uphold a bad system, but beyond a cry of impotent indignation and self reproach nothing was heard. The evil was confessed, deplored, and persisted in. Retrenchment always unpleasant was felt in this item of expense to be so closely connected with a number of irritating details that the evil day was put off. Perhaps a few boys when presenting their monthly accounts observed that they were subjected to a closer scrutiny than usual, but by judiciously deferring the wanted squeeze on some one article in compliance with the master's spasmodic fit of economy they escaped immediate punishment, and next month were enabled to levy their black mail with the old shamelessness and the old success.

The true reason why so little was done is easy to see. The Foreigners refused to combine. The master who objected to give more than a fair wage to his servant was met by the domestic's prompt refusal to serve him any longer. Other places where the old wages were given were yet open. He had no difficulty in gaining admission into the Hong of another master who still spent money with the lax profusion of old times. The intending economist was a marked man. No boy of decent character or fair ability would go to him, and after a few trials of the cheap system, plundered, starved, and out of temper, he returned to the original rates of wages. A sleek Cantonese of the old type at once offered his services, and our friend had cleaner dinners and better attendance than he had enjoyed for many days; but he had the humiliating consciousness of having been "done." The Chinaman had gained another victory.

The ingenious correspondent who writes for us under signature "Mosquito" has lately pointed out with much pointedness and vigour the extent of the evil and the means of curing it. Our copy books taught us the useful lesson "when the wicked conspire the good must combine" and this is the course to be pursued with regard to the squeezes of boys, cooks, coolies, shoals, and compradores.

Servants in China are not all equally bad. The worst classes are certainly the head boys, and the body servants. The former are the originators of all the mischief. They are left in absolute charge of a Household. Their powers are ample, and these powers are in nine cases out of the ten grossly abused. The *personnel du service* is under their inspection and each Chinaman who is allowed to remain on the premises pays a squeeze price to the head of the house for his gracious permission. The Major Domo is generally lazy and dissipated. The real work of the Hong devolves on assistants, who pay the boy for instructions in larceny, and the really industrious overtaxed coolies. If we turn from the contemplation of the house boy proper, to the body servant, we shall see still less work and still more disproportioned pay. This man only brushes clothes, waits at table, and puts out his master's linen and dinner dress; he seldom goes an errand; he never cleans a room; he never cooks a dish, yet he pockets on the average Ts. 5 per mensem. This state of affairs demands reform. The depression of trade,—the prospect before every foreigner of having to reside some years in the country, point to retrenchment as a positive duty. It is sheer folly and stolid apathy to let things drift away as they are now doing.

We hear that some forty or fifty gentlemen have seriously taken up this matter, and have engaged to employ a firm and a united action. They propose we believe on the 1st of next September to reduce the wages of their boys two or three taels and to publish their intention duly signed in the Chinese newspaper. The resolution will thus become known to the native population and they will see that this time the economical reform is a general movement not the emanation of individual caprice.

It has been the fashion to state that the only hope foreigners had of lowering their expenditure to purpose, was for one member in each Hong to learn Chinese and to employ as far as possible natives who spoke no English, we are inclined to think however, that the sensible combination which we have mentioned above will work a rapid improvement, and that the reign of reasonable economy is on the eve of being inaugurated.

TIENSIN.

We are daily having a considerable quantity of rain and the canals must be now quite full of water enabling laden junks to float on them. No junks have yet arrived with Cotton or other exports but in two or three days time they should be daily appearing. During the last week we have heard very little news from the interior regarding the rebels or the famine arising from the wet weather keeping people at home. We understand that crops of peas and black wheat may still be gathered in the North of China and great reliance is being placed on the gathering in of these crops to aid in feeding the starving people this winter and next spring.

The amount of business done in imports is as yet extremely small, owing to the absence of the Shanse inland traders who left some days back, the present buyers are Shantung traders and they have only yet operated in grey goods; rates for manufactured imports have advanced a little during last four days and it is very probable if goods are sent on from Shanghai only moderate quantities we shall see rates still further improve. At present 8½ lbs. grey shirtings are being bought from the Tientsin dealers by the Shantung men for Ts. 2.75 a Ts. 2.78. The latest quotations in Fae-yuen-fu, the capital of Shanse, for 8½ lb. grey shirtings, was Ts. 2.85, showing a loss on present rates at Tientsin. The opium market is very quiet, and prices for Malwa show a tendency to give way. Rates for Patna and Benares are inclined to be firm. The former—Malwa—can be quoted Ts. 570.5; Patna, Ts. 495. Chinese drug is causing Malwa opium to decline in price slightly.

I have just heard from the yamun that several hundreds of mounted rebels or robbers appeared yesterday at a town 60 le (20 miles) west from Tientsin called Wang-king-too (王慶土定)

and had a desperate fight with the imperial soldiers there. Several mandarins are reported as seriously wounded, from which I judge the imperial soldiers must have suffered severely. The disturbances are now becoming serious, even near this, and the colonel commandant (Chintao) of Tientsin left early this morning with a considerable body of troops for Wang-king-too. There is a rumour amongst the people that the district magistrate of Woo-tsing (武清) next to this district has been killed, but I cannot learn from the yamuns that it is true. An occurrence like this must act detrimentally to trade of every kind—imports and exports.

8th August, 1867.

THE NIENTEI.

The Foochow Advertiser gives the following translation of an edict in the Peking Gazette by which it will be seen that the Imperial Government is much alarmed at the progress of the Rebels. Tséng Kuo-chuan who is deprived by this edict, of his official rank, is a brother of Tséng-Kuo-fan, the Viceroy of the Two Kiang.

Last year, when the Nien-foi rebels forced their way from Ho-nan into Hu-peh. We repeatedly ordered Li Hung-chang and Tséng Kuo-chuan, with the Hsiang and Hwai regiments and the whole available force of the province of Hu-peh, to attack them with vigour. We were in expectation of hearing that they had been annihilated on the spot and their rebellious spirit quelled for ever. These banditti, however, penetrating as far as Hwang-nan and Su-t'iao in Honan, and the districts of Nan-yang and Hsiao-lo in Hu-peh, ran riot in every direction, and though we have received frequent reports of victories gained over them, yet they have day after day failed to produce any beneficial results.

In the 5th moon of the present year (June 1867) the provincial authorities of Shan-tung and Ho-nan reported that these rebels, entering Ho-nan in a vast horde, passed by the towns of Ye-hsien, Hsiang-ch'eng, Hsu-chow and Lan-ch'ao, invaded Shan-tung, and bore straight through the Show-chang district by way of Chun-chu to the Grand Canal.

They have now a second time forced their way into the country about T'ai-ning and Ning-yang, and are gradually nearing the capital of the province (Chi-nan-foo). But what effectual resistance have they encountered? The high civil officials in the different provinces, and those in command of the troops are always talking of the preparations they are making to withstand and crush the robbers, but what is the disgusting reality? When the rebels approach these officers form no properly defined plan of resistance, and when they retire they consider they have achieved their object, if they can only get them out of their own jurisdictions, and in the meantime the Treasury is drained and the people oppressed without end. When will the hands of these Nien-foi, now in the very heart of the Kingdom, be subdued?

We have already handed over to the Board Ting Pao-chien, that he may receive the severest punishment that the law allows, for his recent loss of the river-wall, and have ordered the execution in the presence of the whole army, of Chu Wan-mei, the officer in command of the garrison.

We now command that Tséng Kuo-chuan, Governor of Hu-peh, be deprived of his official button, and that, in company with Li Hsuo-nien, Governor of Ho-nan, his punishment be before all other adjudged by the Board, that all may know the lightness of the sentence hereby awarded.

We also command Li Hung-chang strictly to enquire into and report to the Throne the names of the several officers who by their feeble opposition allowed the rebels to escape them.

With regard to Li Hung-chang himself, the officer especially commissioned to superintend the operations directed against the Nien-foi, inasmuch as over half a year has elapsed without any sensible advantage resulting from his generalship, he has certainly abused the trust reposed in him by His Sovereign; we therefore order him, in expiation of the present disgrace, to win renown for himself by at once taking active command of the troops, and leading them into Shan-tung, where, in conjunction with others, he must scour the country and stamp out the smallest spark of rebellion existing there. Any subsequent failure to cope with the manoeuvres of the rebels will draw down on the aforesaid Commissioner and Governor a punishment so heavy that they will find it difficult to bear up against it. Tremble and obey.

The following translation from the *Peking Gazette* also appears in the *Poochoo Advertiser*, it shows some of the changes which have taken place amongst the officials holding high offices.

Tian-t'ing-hsing, temporarily acting as Governor General of Hu-kwang, left Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, humbly presents the following memorial, respectfully reporting the date of his resignation of the acting appointment held by him, wherein he entreats the Sacred Glance may be cast.

Your memorialist is in receipt of a despatch from the Board of Appointments, stating that on the 8th February 1867, His Majesty the Emperor had, through the Lords of the Privy Council, confirmed the appointment of Li-hung-chang to the post of Governor General of Hu-kwang, and Li-han-chang to the Governorship of Kiang-an, Li-hung-chang to remain in personal command of the military operations directed against the rebels, while Li-han-chang should, previous to his departure for his proper post, take the acting Governor Generalship of Hu-kwang, Liu-k'un being appointed Governor of Hu-nan in his place; and directing that these instructions be carefully carried out. Now Li-han-chang, having handed over charge to his successor, left Hu-nan for Hu-peh, and arrived at the provincial capital on the 28th May 1867. Your memorialist accordingly, on the 29th following, directed Hung-ch'ang-yu, Prefect of Wu-chang-foo, and Fong-ch'ang-chi, Lieutenant in the centre company of the Viceroy's regiment, to bear the Imperially-conferred silver seal of the Governor Generalship of Hu-kwang, character *tsien*, No. 15, the various insignia of office, the official archives, &c., to Li-han-chang, in order that he might be duly installed, your memorialist on the same day resigning the office.

Your memorialist has now therefore to report his having started on his return journey to the capital, there to await His Majesty's commands. He has, too, with all due humility to inform His Majesty of the date on which his insignificant officer handed over charge; and he entreats Her Majesty the Empress Dowager and His Majesty the Emperor to deign to cast the Sacred Glance on this his representation. A respectful memorial.

The Lords of the Privy Council have received His Majesty's commands to acknowledge receipt of the above. Respect this.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

(East Coast of Formosa.)

A Survey of So-ho Bay by H.M. *Sturveys* vessel *Sylvia* has been made and proves that the sheltering capabilities of that Bay are much more limited than the sailing directions given by the China pilot vol. 2.

The passage between the Breakwater reef and the rugged point is full of rocks having only 4 and 6 feet water on them—while the Bay called Lam-hong-ho is altogether shallow having only one and two fathoms of water in it.

Vessels when seeking shelter in this Bay from the Southwest can boldly approach the South Cape, as the water is steep to the point, but from the Northwest a good berth must be given to the North Cape, and the outlying Rocks, as foul ground extends for fully a mile around the Cape.

Breakwater reef lying in the centre of the Bay, will afford shelter under it from Easterly winds to any vessels found with good ground tackle—but in rounding its North end a distance of two cables must be given, as a rock with 2 fathoms water on it lies N.W., of the highest rock on the reef distant 14 cables—the clearing for the line in the Easternmost of the So-ho Rocks, in line with a conspicuous rocky Islet off the North Cape, when vessels can hand up for the reef and anchor in 5 or 6 fathoms with the high Rock bearing E.S.E. 2½ cables.

Vessels must not pass towards Lam-hong-ho Bay (the South corner of So-ho Bay) beyond the line of bearing which the conspicuous rocky Islet off the North Cape makes with the highest rock of the breakwater reef, but should keep it open to the Northwest.

(Signed) EDWARD W. BROOKER,
Commander and Surveyor.

H.M. Surveying Vessel *Sylvia*,
Amoy, 7th August 1867.
List of Positions of Islands, &c., on the East Coast of Formosa, ascertained by H.M. Surveying Vessel *Sylvia*, Commander E. W. Brooker, June and July, 1867.

SOUTH CAPE OF FORMOSA.—South East Point, lat. 21° 53' 51" N., long. 120° 51' 53" E.

BOTEL TOTAGAO.—Under Natural Arch, lat. 22° 05' 21" N., long. 121° 31' 04" E.

VELE RETE ROCKS.—Highest Point, lat. 21° 46' 08" N., long. 120° 49' 37" E.

GADD ROCK.—Hidden danger 10 feet of water on it, lat. 21° 42' 26" N., long. 120° 28' 47" E.

SAMA SANA.—Middle of North bay on west side, lat. 22° 39' 26" N., long. 121° 28' 48' 26" E.

BLACK ROCK BAY.—Green Mound at East end of Island, lat. 23° 6' 31" N., long. 121° 26' 13" 43 E.

SO HO OR SAU-O BAY.—Near South end of Sau-o-bench, lat. 24° 35' 28" N., long. 121° 53' 01", 54 E.

Signed, E. W. BROOKER,
Commander.

* Wallington Battery, Hongkong being in lat. 140° 0' 14" E.

Correspondence.

THE NEW CLUB.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—I am induced to go into public print on the subject of the reconstitution of the Club, as being present at the preliminary meeting yesterday it appeared to me that a great many members then present did not know what they were committing themselves to in agreeing to commence the New Club with a debt of Tls. 30,000.

I perfectly agree with the proposer of the amendment, and am decidedly of opinion that it is preferable to rent the Building than to purchase it, it is difficult to see the advisability or necessity for such a step.

As regards the advisability I would argue as follows:—

In commencing with a debt of Tls. 30,000 we are bringing on ourselves the same liability which brought the old club to grief, for on that amount alone did they ever pay any interest, they certainly had the original capital as a debt and also some Tls. 30,000 (recreation fund money) but as they never paid any interest on either, we are in fact incurring the same outlay which has proved impracticable with the old institution.

Admitting that the management of the New Club will be better than that of the old, can we expect with 150 members, many of whom will resign if it is carried that this debt is incurred, that we can do better than our predecessors who at one time had as many as 300 members.

As to the necessity for incurring the debt,—where is it? The mortgagees, or present owners, own a building which, but few will not agree with me is only suitable for a club; whereas there are several buildings in the settlement which would be applicable for the purpose, although on not so grand a scale.

If we may be presumed that the mortgagee would wish to do the best he can with the property, and that, if he cannot sell it at a price to cover his advance, it would suit him to buy it in and rent it to the Club. We can afford to pay a high rent rather than incur a heavy debt, and even if we pay up to 8 per cent. per annum it will be better than purchasing the property; and many who invested in land in 1863-64 would only be too glad now to obtain such interest, or even less.

If the New Club do not purchase, and the mortgagee does not buy it in, it will be sold probably at a price that it will be possible to obtain a lease of it at a very moderate rental.

I have neither time nor inclination, nor the data on which to go on, to check the estimates of 10 per cent profit which is promised to shareholders of the new Club. I can only say I doubt any such estimates. If all our estimates were anything like correct, we should be millionaires, and bankrupts' estates which pay one shilling in the pound would show a surplus.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,

C.

Shanghai, 14th August, 1867.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—As the framers of the estimates of the New Club which "C." takes upon himself to doubt, without as he himself admits, having had the "time, inclination or data to check," I beg to protest against his assumption that a great many of the gentlemen who signed the Share List were unaware that the scheme they partially pledged themselves to support necessitated a Loan of Tls. 30,000 on their anticipated profits. As every one of those signatures was obtained on my personal application, I unhesitatingly aver that there were only 4 men out of 150 who did not read the Prospectus through, previously to signing the Share List, so that of the two I would rather believe that 146 gentlemen of aver-

age education understood what they had read, than give credence to the judgment of one, on the temper of a meeting—always a difficult thing to understand—who is "induced to go into public print on the reconstitution of the Club" without the "time, inclination, or data evidently to understand much about it; for not a single new feature "C." has adduced, which would throw a new light on the discussion that has already taken place—I would ask "C." is there nothing to represent the Tls. 30,000 borrowed?—no assets—nothing on the credit side? Would a building that has cost about Tls. 84,000 be so deteriorated at the end of 7 years, that it would represent but a moiety of the purchase money in spite of an annual outlay upon it—provided for in the estimates—of Tls. 1,500, to keep it in thorough repair. Borrowed Capital has as frequently led to fortune as to ruin, and many of our most flourishing institutions in England were inaugurated and fostered on it.

It is a question yet pending whether it would be more beneficial to the contemplated Shareholders to purchase or rent the Club Building, but it is one that cannot possibly be decided until next week. I would therefore request the Shareholders not to be influenced by such letters as "C." in the *N. C. H.* "Fiddle Sticks" in the *Recorder* and "Drum" in the *Friend of China*—but to wait patiently until the labours of the Committee of Gentlemen they were so fortunate as to procure at the last meeting, has been laid before them, when they will have to decide between the two alternatives.

Yours Sincerely,
AUGUSTUS FISHER.

STOTSASHI.

(Japan Times.)

We have been in possession, for a fortnight, of information of so very important a nature that we have hesitated, during that space of time, to publish it. 'Stotsashi' is asserted to have resigned in favour of the young Owari. The source whence this intelligence reached us is a trust-worthy one, on which we have always been able confidently to rely, and the invariable correctness of the news which it has hitherto furnished would have justified us, on any ordinary occasion, in at once publishing this. Every precaution would naturally be taken by the Yedo Government to keep the matter secret as long as possible and we have not therefore had the news confirmed, as usual, by correspondents in the capital of the Shogoon. But though we have to announce it with a certain reservation and though, indeed, we publish it unwillingly and in the hope that it may prove not to be true—it may not be useless to enquire what are the grounds for supposing it probably so, as is indubitably the case.

A very remarkable article appearing in the April number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, which we have since ascertained to have been 'inspired' by Satsuma's agents now in Great Britain. Most of the details there described of the political machinery by which Japan is governed, must have been new to most readers of the essay, some few were unknown even to us. The bulk of the paper exactly confirmed the views advanced by this journal and, with a few trifling inaccuracies of mis-spelt names and a wrong date—probably faults of the price—gives an exactly correct account, so far as we know here, of the events and intrigues of the last few years in the history of Japan. We refer to this article therefore, in order that it may be understood that in the following brief summary of 'Stotsashi's' career, our own knowledge is confirmed by very high and reliable authority.

After the murder of the Go-taira Ikakono-kami in 1859, Ando Tsushimi-no-kami a man sharing the views of the late Regent, became Prime Minister and persisted in the ambitious policy which had caused the death of his friend—the extension and strengthening of the Shogoon's power, to the prejudice of the other great Daimios. How Shimada Saburo, Satsuma's father, succeeded in 1862 in ousting him from office and utterly checkmating him and the Shogoon's whole party, is minutely described in the article, and we need not allude to it; but it is foreign to our purpose to repeat these interesting details and we need only mention two prominent facts: that he obtained the consent of the Mikado to the Daimios being exempted from compulsory residence in Yedo, a change absolutely fatal to the prestige and power of the Shogoon and installed 'Stotsashi' as Go-taira, in the room of one of the Tyass family, a colleague of Ando Tsushimi-no-kami. On his return from Yedo, flushed with his triumph and with justice regarded by his followers as the foremost man in Japan, he unfortunately met Mr. Richardson's party, with what tragic results to the world knows. The effect of the accident was to retard the progress of English influence in Japan most materially, for Satsuma had up to that time been, as he is now, the firmest of our friends, and the greatest service rendered by Sir Harry Parkes to his countrymen here was certainly his visit of reconciliation to Kurokawa, since which date English influence has been gradually resuming the first place in Japan. 'Stotsashi' meanwhile had a difficult part to play at Yedo, but he played it well and successfully. The attempt of Chiosio to gain possession of the Mikado's person and his

manoeuvres to enrob the Shogoon in a war with the foreigners by firing on our ships from his batteries in the Shimonoewski straits, were defeated, and the Satsuma policy steadily though slowly carried out. Trade with foreigners was freed from some of its restrictions, the contracts with the French and other nations concluded for machinery, ships, and munitions of war and, at the same time, the Shogoon quietly and gradually brought more under subjection to the Mikado. At last came the climax. One of Shimada Saburo's propositions to the Emperor had been that all political matters of moment should be discussed at Miaka and that the Shogoon should repair thither when necessary, to take his order in person. In accordance with this, therefore, the young Shogoon left his capital in June 1865 and since that date, the government of Japan has ceased to be administered from Yedo.

The Chiosio war, the successive defeats of the royal troops and the final triumph of the insurgent noble, when the armistice of October last left him in possession of Kokura and considerable portions of the Shogoon's territories besides—these have all been recorded in proper sequence in this journal. The death of Yemochi in June placed 'Stotsashi' in a position which only himself can fully know to have been dreaded or desired. For some time he steadily declined the dangerous honour of the Shogoonate, preferring the claims of the young Owari to his own and expressing himself willing to work in some other post for the common weal. At last he gave way, but on receiving investiture, he let the Daimios distinctly understand that he should only hold office on condition of his own foreign policy being supported by them. This they appear to have been willing enough to promise and it would be indeed a calamity if his abdication—if it has really occurred—should have been from the exhibition of any reactionary feeling on the part of the Daimios. But we have the fullest assurance that such is not the case, it is more probable that 'Stotsashi' has shown some indication himself of an indiscreet desire to resuscitate some of the dead power of the Shogoon and that his well-known ability is dreaded by the Daimios. All that has recently taken place at Osaka and Kyoto inclines us to this belief: his reception of the foreign Ministers by himself, the honours paid to him by them as sovereign of the country, the *coup d'état* which exploded immediately after the departure of the English ships, the rupture with Satsuma and the other leaders of the oligarchic party and the riots in Osaka—these would all seem to point to the fact that 'Stotsashi' had forgotten himself in the intoxication of power and broken with or offended the party which had originally raised him from obscurity. His abdication, in such case, would indicate a return to sense and duty; whether he will be forgiven and entrusted with high office, remains to be seen. Our information leads us to believe that his abdication has been voluntary—if it has taken place at all—and that the step has taken everybody by surprise. He is reported to have announced that his sole object in accepting the investiture was the peaceful settlement of the country, and that which he could hardly effect except as Shogoon. That finally achieved and peace restored to the country, he now re-assumes the position he maintained when the honour was first urged him—and declines it in favour of the rightful heir. It is most earnestly to be hoped that if 'Stotsashi' has really abdicated, this may prove to have been the manner in which the measure has been accomplished; for all who know this exceedingly able young statesman unite in praising his intelligence, his amiable and fascinating manners, and the evident desire to give his country all the benefits of foreign civilization. His death or retirement would be a real calamity—he is the Castlereagh of Japan.

A RAILWAY BETWEEN BURMAH AND WESTERN CHINA.

(Indian Daily News.)

In recurring to the subject of opening out direct and improved means of communication between British Burmah and Western China, it is necessary that we should describe the country which existing routes intersect. With the geography and trade of British and Upper Burmah, we are already acquainted; of Western China our knowledge is less familiar, but we know that even Yunnan, a province, is, in a commercial point of view, one of the most important in the West of the Empire. Its population is ten millions, it contains twenty-one large cities, and its exports consist of gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury, arsenic, lead, coal, silk, rhubarb, musk, hams, honey, and tea, the latter said to be the best produced. To suggest the far idea of the extent of the trade in Western China, which has hitherto been entirely in the hands of an association, at the head of which is Bishop Chenruen, we may mention the fact, that the chief manager of the Association employs 80,000 men! Another province is that of Szechuen, possessing a population of thirty millions and producing a large quantity of superior silk. To open out direct and easy communication between such provinces and Burmah, is highly desirable for both countries, and more so when it is considered that the country to be traversed is rich in mineral wealth. This intervening country is inhabited immediately beyond the Burman frontier by wild Karen races, some of them acknowledging British, others Burman sovereignty; others being independent. Immediately beyond, are the Shan states, some of

them tributary to Burmah, and others to China; further on, the northern boundary of Siam territory is crossed, and the western frontier of the Chinese Empire and the southern boundary of China Proper finally reached. The country is extremely mountainous; several streams rising in the mountains, and forming tributaries to the magnificent Irrawaddy. The inhabitants are rude and wild, and those dwelling on the borders of China, although less uncivilized, are engaged in constant warfare, in which orthodox Chinese and Tartar officials on the one side, and Mahomedan Chinese on the other, carry on a system of retaliative oppression and persecution. Of late years, the war has proved unfavorable to the latter, and the result is, that the portion of territory bordering on Western China is exposed to the depredations of bands of Dacoits, into which the Mahomedan party has resolved itself. This is a brief but fair description of the country through which lies communication with Western China, and much of this has only been lately known, and known personally, to but very few travellers. A railway across the country, whether it be from Mandalay to Bhamo and thence to Yunnan, or from Hongkong to Bhamo, is as yet a mere project, as a Railway across Afghan territory, in order to obtain direct communication with the cities of Central Asia. Government, however, advised otherwise, sent out surveying parties, the result of whose reports is a discussion as to whether the former on the latter is the most likely route for a Railway. It requires wonderful power of mental vision to be able to perceive a Railway train winding along the slopes of the Shan Hills, descending the green valleys, and running past Karen and Chinese villages, and although we would not in these days dare to pronounce the scheme impracticable, yet we consider its accomplishment sufficiently remote to suggest other means of communication than a Railway. Years ago a flourishing trade existed between South-Western China and Burmah, which succumbed under the disadvantages of internal disturbance and warfare. The routes by which this trade was carried on still exist, and it only requires some policy and expenditure on the part of an enlightened Government to render them once again the high roads of a flourishing trade, and prospects of still more direct and rapid modes of communication. Dr. Williams, to whose paper on the subject of trade and telegraph routes to China via Burmah we alluded yesterday, maintains this idea, and gives an elaborate geographical sketch of the several routes. His view is, that when there is a river navigable within 50 miles of the Chinese frontier, which there meets a land route that has been in use for ages, it is absurd to spend all our energies and money, to survey and construct a railway through 500 miles of almost uninhabited and mountainous country. Taking this view of the subject, he recommends steam traffic on the Irrawaddy as far as it is navigable, that is up to Bhamo, "and by pushing our trade to Bhamo itself, and by-and-by beyond it, it may be found ultimately advisable to increase the facilities.

When regular steam traffic to Bhamo has been established—when the present road across the Kayen Hills has been improved—when our purely commercial object has become understood, and when a practical acquaintance with the people and commercial resources of Western Yunnan has been gained, then the question will arise—will it not be financially safe and advisable to carry a railway from near Bhamo as far into Western China as possible? And then, no doubt, the question will be answered as intelligent energy and enterprise always answer it. The soundness of the view is so obvious and a railway along either of the contemplated routes is so remote a prospect, that discussion on the object seems utterly superfluous. A railway is an impossibility for the next fifteen years, and if trade is imperative, there is only one mode of developing communication—that simple and ready one to which we have alluded. Government, however, is only discharging a responsible duty in taking into consideration, at so early a date, the prospect of a great Burmah-Chinese Railway, and removing difficulties, which in years hence might prove seriously obstructive to the accomplishment of a work which may then have become quite feasible, and even in fact necessary. It is for private enterprise to accomplish that, the results of which Government is already anticipating. It is neither the duty, nor is it expected of Government, to take the initiative in the development of a trade between two foreign territories. We have no doubt it will aid in such an object, and the present state of Burmah renders it extremely probable that the aid will be considerable, and it will soon contribute in the establishment of a British Residency at Bhamo. English traders in Burmah have an opportunity in their hands which energy and enterprise will undoubtedly render golden.

THE SUEZ CANAL.
(The China Mail.)

A correspondent writing from Mansoura, the "Manchester of Egypt," says:—"I have lately had an opportunity of seeing the works of the Suez Canal, not those at Port Said, which are the most advanced, but those adjacent to Lake Timnah, and between that basin and Suez. The Town of Ismailieh, on the shores of the lake, is a place of some importance, containing all the chief offices of the administration and about 5,000 inhabitants. Although the maritime

canal reaches as far as the lake—and, indeed, some distance beyond it—the junction is not yet practicable for shipping, and great efforts are now being made to deepen the approaches and the bed of the lake, which will thus be converted into an important inland port. The most extensive work near Ismailieh are, however, at El Ghish, about some five miles, where a deep cutting has been made through the sand, and the excavated material has to be carried a considerable distance, to avoid its being blown back into the bed of the canal. Here are twenty-four locomotives at work and an immense number of ballast, waggons; while a village has sprung up, the neatness, and even beauty of which are almost incredible. As at Ismailieh, a church has been built for the Europeans, and a mosque for the Arabs, a school for the rising generation, and a hospital for the sick, a pattern of cleanliness and order; while the fine arts are ably represented by a photographer who has settled there, and is producing a set of views for the Paris Exhibition. The maritime canal is now about twelve feet deep, but is intended to hold twenty-six feet of water when finished. Even this, it seems to me, will be sufficient for the draught of a large Indian mail. The sweet water canal, by which my journey was made, is about the same depth below Lake Timnah and Suez, and rather shallower between the lake and Zagazig. The fresh water is conveyed in pipes from Ismailieh to Port Said, and a steam service is organised between these two places. On the fresh water canal the boats are drawn by mules. Between Ismailieh and Suez but little progress has yet been made with the maritime canal, though excavations are made the whole distance. At Suez, however, important works are in progress, especially the construction of docks.

The Government have adopted the original idea of Stephenson, viz., that the best route for the Suez line lies through the land of Goshen, following the present course of the sweet water canal. They have already constructed a railway from Zagazig to Ismailieh, and it is hoped that the complementary line from that place to Suez will be finished by October next, when the overland transit of our troops will commence. Cairo will thus be avoided and the journey much facilitated, occupying ten hours instead of sixteen as at present.

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Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
17jy 2/96 February 19th, 1897.

NISSEN & PARKER,

ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.
Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts
CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.
Bankers and Merchants Account Books,
ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.

GENERAL EXPORTERS

To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of
Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware,
Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
For Sale or Consumption.
au-67 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1896.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
ABERDEEN.
Beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their
PRESERVED PROVISIONS
they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,
Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of **Oilmen's Stores**.
22ju-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those which have undergone an examination by the Academy of Medicine, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee for the excellence of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'

(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.
The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health par excellence, in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cold Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY AND LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N.B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

Dr. BURIN DU BUISSON'S.
(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, long and laborious digestion, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER AND LOINS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia Diarrhoea, Dysentery,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.
This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazil has been employed since time immemorial to cure SPASM OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhoea.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness.
Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.
Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine par excellence, and is at the same time a most agreeable tonic liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.
IN LONDON, at NEWBURY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.
IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.
IN HONGKONG, at FRANCIS DISPERK SARY.
31my-68 3223

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion, And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescent draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the regular use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, &c.
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.
CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.
21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS

AND PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, LONDON.
Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

15ma 2514 March 16th, 1867.

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FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consist of 2,500 Bedsteads.
HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESSES.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
100, 107 & 108, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.
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TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

61 A, Monmouth Street, London, E.C.
21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congo.	Souchong.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorte.	Young Hyon.	Hyon.	Twankey.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GUN.
Total as last Report	Aug. 14	London	157,886.04 4,892.72	196.68	3.09	157,535.41 4,892.72	708.28	303.65	5,742.94 148.10	746.84	254.49 21.08	3,202.27 90.16	4,824.65 254.02	15,933.74 018.35.
Grenadier			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
			"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total.....			162,188.96	196.68	3.09	162,388.13	708.28	303.65	6,900.94	746.84	275.57	3,355.42	5,078.67	16,452.09

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congo.	Oolong	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unchased.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorta.	Twankay.	Inperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREENS.
Total as last Report..... <i>Costa Rica</i>	August 16		" "	" "	" "	" "	22.12	" "	" "	61.50	" "	" "	" "	\$8.09
			" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
			" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
			" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
		Total....	" "	" "	" "	" "	22.12	" "	" "	61.50	" "	" "	" "	\$8.09

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congo.	Dual.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Guns powder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as last report.....			2,602.92	" "	2,204.48	4,827.40	" "	" "	\$8.35	253.00	" "	" "	" "	592.43.
			" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
			" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
			" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
			" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
			" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
			" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
			" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
Total			2,602.92	" "	2,204.48	4,827.40	" "	" "	\$8.35	253.00	" "	" "	" "	592.43

	To GREAT BRITAIN.		To MARSEILLES.		To AMERICA.		To HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.		TOTAL CHINA.		JAPAN TRANSHIPPED.	GRAND TOTAL.	
	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.
Total as per last Report.....		6916	....	3469	....	11	..	185	..	12282	773	..	13055
		747	....	416	..	32	..	..	..	1225	394	..	1619
Total.....		7663	....	3906	..	43	..	185	..	13507	1167	..	14674

Ship.	Cleared.	HONGKONG.			COAST PORTS.			JAPAN.			TOTAL.
		Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as last Report.....		48.00	..	..	4,500.70	..	..	2,904.87	..	..	7,453.57
Yung-Hai-An.....	Aug. 14	41.40	..	..	..	..	..	435.00	..	..	44.40
St. Helena.....	" 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	182.10	..	..	435.00
Po-loong.....	" 19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182.10
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		92.40	..	..	4,500.70	..	..	3,624.97	..	..	8,118.07

	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARHS.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	8554	895.50	55	64.00	59	46.80	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	52	32.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9274	927.50	55	64.00	59	46.80	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	28	28.00	82	98.40	45	54.00	..	..

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Choofoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Nagasaki.		A. TOTAL.	
	Chts.		Chts.		Chts.		Chts.		Chts.		Chts.		Chts.		Chts.		Chts.	
	Wght.		Wght.		Wght.		Wght.		Wght.		Wght.		Wght.		Wght.		Wght.	
Malwa	85	85.00	21	2.50	60	60.00	56	56.00	166	165.00	10	10.00	81	81.00	..	..	4304	430.50
Patna	3	3.00	..	..	3	3.00	1	1.50	46	55.50	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	54	64.80
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	19.20	..	..	17	20.40
Forman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	88	88.00	21	2.50	64	64.80	57	57.20	232	241.20	10	10.00	48	51.40	..	..	5014	515.70

NAME OF VESSEL.	FLAG.	RIG.	TONS.	VOYAGE.	RATE.	LAY DAYS.	REMARKS.
Jan Peter	Pruss.	Barque	257	Nowehwang to Swatow	\$.24	23	Per piece.
St. Helena	Dutch	Schr.	107	If to Hongkong	.25	23	"
Helle	British	"	108	To Nagasaki and back	\$ 900.00	25	In full.
Lammermuller	"	Ship	1654	To Foochow and back	950.00	27	"
Galle	"	Barque	375	"	\$ 1700.00	29	"
Cornelia Mathilde	Dutch	"	584	"	\$ 1550.00	29	"
Homor	British	"	538	"	\$ 2225.00	18	"
Alfred	"	Ship	638	"	\$ 2200.00	18	"
Salacia	"	Barque	428	"	\$.40	18	Per register ton.
Anne Kimball	Amer.	Ship	932	"	4.35	18	"
Elizabet Brown	"	Barque	276	"	1.00	19	two voyages.
Drache	Holl.	"	446	To Amoy, Foochow and back to Shanghai	.35	14	Per pole.
Nevaloya	British	Schr.	310	To Amoy and back	\$ 3550.00	30	In full.
Faruse	Holl.	Barque	370	To Swatow	\$ 1400.00	30	"
Oswan Bridge	British	"	201	To Swatow	\$ 1575.00	20	"
Wilhelmina Frederika	Dutch	"	381	To Tientsin	.24	10	Per piece.
				In full	\$ 3490.00	35	In full.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 21, 1867.

IMPORTS.

On the 16th, we had to chronicle an absence of arrivals from Europe, we are still without any general cargo vessels from that quarter. One coal laden ship the *Scorpio* from Swansea came in on the 18th.

The General Market has continued dull and though large parcels of Grey Goods have changed hands the transactions have been chiefly speculators realizing their losses. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation held their fourth half yearly Meeting at Hongkong, on the 13th when the accounts were passed and a dividend declared of \$7.60 on the paid up shares, and \$1.50 upon the new shares or equal to about 13½% for the year, \$75,000 being carried to the Reserve Fund. Every body connected with the administration of the affairs of the Bank received the congratulations of the Shareholders.

SOFT GOODS.—We might simply repeat the remarks in our last, the market, beyond the re-sale of speculative purchases is without sign of business.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—The stocks in second hands have been considerably reduced during the last few days, at lower rates. Best Eagles, 8 lb. 4 oz., may be marked T/s. 2.65 to 70, but at these figures few but needy holders sell.

WHITE SHIRTINGS and T-CLOTHS as last.

WOOLLENS.—A moderate enquiry sprang up for low Camlets, at T/s. 12.50 to 12.75 per piece.

METALS.—The market maintains its position; no material change to call for notice. No arrivals to swell stocks, which in Nail Rods amount to about 10,000 bundles, which are held for T/s. 2.55 per picul, or 5 candareens more than dealers offer. Flat Iron, T/s. 2.60 Round, in good assortment, T/s. 2.70. Stocks of each being light.

COALS.—No transactions of consequence, supplies having been small, though quite equal to existing demand.

Cardiff, from ships' side	T/s. 15	nominal.
North Wales	" 14	"
English	" 14	"
Anthracite	" 14	"
Sydney	" 10	"
Japan	" 7.50	sales.
Formosa	" 5.80	sales.

SUGAR.—The depression in this market continues, the arrivals from the 18th to the 20th are 34,300 piculs Brown, 19,200 piculs White. Exports to river ports 19,738 piculs Brown, 11,807 piculs White.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Black Pepper 2,900 Bags received per *Erl King* rates lower, sales at T/s. 5.75.

SANDAL WOOD.—Wanted at T/s. 3.50 to T/s. 3.65.

SAPAN WOOD.—Arrived about 629 piculs.

RICE.—None of any moment on the market.

The sale of the Shanghai Club has been again postponed *sine die*. The property leased to Kinkoo has been resold for 7,500, a loss of 3,000 Taels on the former sale. The Central Bank premises in Hankow were offered yesterday at an upset price of T/s. 10,000 beyond which there was no bidding. Rents are unchanged.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

GRAY SHIRTINGS—		T.m.c.	T.m.c.			T.m.c.	T.m.c.
7 lbs.	.....	P pc.	2.30 to 2.35	LEAD	P pl.	5.00 to 5.30	
8 1/2 to 8 1/4 lbs.	.....	"	2.55 " 2.65	TIN PLATES	"	box 6.00 " "	
9 to 9 1/4 lbs.	.....	"	2.90 " 3.00	STEEL	"	tub 4.00 " "	
WHITE SHIRTINGS				FLINTS	"	pl. 1.00 " 0.03	
56 Reed		"	2.35 " 2.45	WINDOW GLASS.....	"	box 3.00 " 0.15	
60 "		"	2.50 " 2.60	PEPPER—			
64 "		"	2.45 " 2.75	Black	P pl.	5.70 " 6.85	
66 "		"	2.80 " 3.00	White	"	8.50 " 9.50	
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.				BETEL NUT—			
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.				Cochin China	"	2.90 " 3.20	
AMERICAN SHIRTINGS, 10 yds.				Singapore	"	2.50 " 2.70	
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.				RATTANS—			
T-CLOTHS—				Straits, common	"	2.40 " 2.70	
6 to 7 lbs.	.....	"	1.75 " 2.45	Bamboo	"	4.20 " 4.60	
8 to 8 1/4 lbs.	.....	"	2.70 " 2.95	SAPAN WOOD—			
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue.....				3 pieces weighing 1 picul	"	2.70 " 2.90	
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				6 a 7 "	"	2.20 " 2.40	
White, 40 yds.	P pc.	2.70 " 2.80		SANDAL WOOD—			
Dyed, Assorted	"	2.85 " 3.00		South Sea Island	"	3.20 " 3.50	
BROCADES—				Malabar	"	11.50 " 12.00	
White, 40 yds.	"	2.80 " 2.85		MANGROVE BARK—			
Dyed, Assorted	"	3.20 " 3.40		Singapore and Penang	"	0.80 " 0.90	
DAMASK, Assorted, 40 yds.	"	6.00 " 6.50		Siam	"	1.00 " 1.10	
CHINTZ—				TIN—			
Assorted, 28 yds.	"	1.60 " 2.40		Straits	"	17.80 " 18.20	
Blue	"	1.70 " 1.90		Malacca	"	18.75 " 19.00	
Brown	"	2.15 " 2.25		RICE—			
TURNERY REDS, 24 yds.	"	2.60 " 3.00		Attaran and Rangoon ..	"	1.35 " 1.60	
VELVETS—				Siam, Cargo	"	1.10 " 1.30	
Black, 22 in.	P yd.	0.23 " 0.24		Siam, good to finest white ..	"	1.40 " 1.70	
Blue, 22 in.	"	0.23 " 0.24		Saigon	"	1.10 " 1.60	
VELVETRENS—				Bengal, com. to middling ..	"	1.20 " 1.40	
Black, 18 in.	"	0.15 " 0.17		good to fine	"	1.50 " 1.75	
20 in.	"	0.25 " 0.26		SUGAR—			
CAMLETS, English—				Black, Swatow and Amoy ..	"	2.70 " 2.90	
S, 56 yds.	P p.	14.00 " 14.25		Formosa	"	2.60 " 3.20	
S S	"	13.00 " 13.50		Brown, Hainan	"	3.40 " 3.60	
S S S	"	12.50 " "		Formosa & Amoy	"	3.50 " 3.80	
LONG ELIS—				Swatow	"	4.00 " 4.30	
Scarlet, 24 yds.	"	7.20 " 7.50		Canton	"	3.20 " 3.60	
Assorted	"	7.20 " 7.40		Manila	"	4.30 " 4.70	
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	12.00 " 13.00		White, common to fair	"	5.10 " 5.50	
CHAFER LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	6.50 " 10.00		medium	"	6.30 " 6.70	
CHAFER LASTINGS	"	4.50 " 5.50		Blue to finest	"	6.30 " 6.70	
ORLEANS—				COALS—			
Figured, 30 yds.	"	4.40 " 4.80		English	P ton	14.00 " "	
Plain, 30 yds.	"	4.00 " 4.50		American Anthracite	"	14.00 " "	
IRON—				Sydney	"	10.00 " "	
Flat and Round	P pl.	2.20 " "		Japan	"	7.50 " "	
Nail Rod	"	2.55 " "					
Hoop	"	2.40 " "					

OPIMUM.—*Malacca.*—With such large Stocks and continued shipments coming forward, buyers, as a rule, have not operated freely, but as the last imports have been of an inferior quality, the market closes dull at T/s. 553.

Patna.—*Noc.*—A limited business has been done at T/s. 400 to 465, but later discouraging advices from Hongkong caused a decline to T/s. 450, at which we quote.

Benares.—*Noc.*—The closing rate for this drug is T/s. 450 with a dull market.

	Malacca.	Patna.
Stock on Aug. 3rd, 1867	3,426 Chests.	816 Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	1,090 "	344 "
Total	4,516 Chests.	1,160 Chests.
Deliveries	1,022 "	594 "
Estimated Stocks on Aug. 20th, 1867	3,494 Chests.	626 Chests.

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEA.—A moderate business has been doing during the whole of the fortnight at gradually receding rates. The Ningchow from Kiuksiang (Monings) still continue to form the bulk of the settlements, although their quality is rapidly falling off as the season advances. Common Hohows and Onams have been in good enquiry for price, these being the least dangerous Teas in the present position of the home market. Of Opacks, only a very few chops have been offered here, the majority of the second crops having been simply transhipped for account of Hankow buyers. All reports from the country still point to a moderate supply for the season, the extra quantity received to date being simply attributable to the very early yield. Prices, when compared with the previous fortnight, exhibit a decline of one tael and a half on medium, and of three quarters of a tael on common Teas. The stock on hand is estimated at 50,000 chests, and consists almost entirely of second crop Ningchows and common Onams (common Congou).

The settlements comprise, at Exchange 6s. 3d. and Freight £3 per ton:—

800 chests, Opack, common to good	T/s. 20.0.0 a 23.0.0 = 1s. 2½d. a 1s. 7½d.
7,400 " Onam, common to fair	T/s. 17.2.5 a 22.0.0 = 1s. 0½d. a 1s. 3½d.
(one chop "good" at T/s. 24 = 1s. 5d.)	
12,200 " Ningchow, common to fair	T/s. 20.0.0 a 25.5.0 = 1s. 2½d. a 1s. 6d.
(two chops "good" at T/s. 27.5.0 = 1s. 7½d.)	
2,600 " Hohow, common	T/s. 14.5.0 a 18.0.0 = 11d. a 1s. 1d.
23,000 " Re-shipments.	
12,000 " Total Settlements and Re-shipments to date	
220,000 " do. do. to same date last year.	
105,400 " do. do. to same date last year.	

GREEN TEA.—Pingsueys have continued to sell readily at former rates, leaving only 5,000 packages on hand. In the new Fychow and Teenka sorts, with the exception of one chop brought early in the fortnight for England, at T/s. 32.0.0, nothing has yet been done, although about 17,000 half-chests have arrived. Holders are attempting to make a stand for last year's opening rates, while buyers are demanding a reduction on these of at least ten per cent. There being, however, no vessel on the berth for New York, intending shippers are content to wait, and allow the accumulation of stocks to produce its natural result.

The fortnight's settlements comprise:—

12,200 half-chests Pingsuey, fair to good	T/s. 33.5.0 a 37.2.5 = 1s. 11d. a 2s. 2d.
1,200 " new Fychow, fair	T/s. 32.0.0 = 1s. 10d.
200 " old Fychow, common	T/s. 20.0.0 = 1s. 2½d.

13,600 half-chests.

Reshipments, none. Stock, 22,000 half-chests.

Total settlements and reshipments to date, 74,600 half-chests, against 33,200 half-chests to same date last year.

HANKOW.—Our latest date is the 15th instant. Some 22,000 chests had found buyers during the fortnight at about the rates previously paid, though latterly the home advices had somewhat checked anxiety to buy. The greater portion of the purchases were Opacks, at T/s. 17 5.0 a 19 5.0. A large quantity of Tea was still held under advances from the Banks, but natives had shipped about 10,000 chests to Shanghai on their own account. Quotations were:—

Opacks, fair to medium	15.0.0 to 22.0.0 = 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb.
Onams, fair Onfa	15.2.5 to 16.7.5 = 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d. "
common to fair	12.5.0 to 15.7.5 = 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d. "

Statistics for this and last season were:—

	Arrivals.	Settlements.	Stock.
1867-8	286,200 chests.	244,200 chests.	42,000 chests.
1866-7	286,700 "	271,700 "	15,000 "

KIUKIANG.—We have advices to the 16th instant. *Black Teas.*—Out of arrivals amounting to 14,000 packages, again only one chop had been settled, a second crop Ningchow of 486 chests at T/s. 20.0.0, the balance being shipped on as usual to this market. There were only 700 packages in stock. *Green Teas.*—Musters of the new Teas were expected daily, and they should be down in bulk within a week. Statistics were:—

	Arrivals.	Settlements.	Stock.
	Black. Green.	Black. Green.	Black. Green.
1867-8	107,600 nil	103,900 nil	700 nil. packages.
1866-7	76,000 nil	75,800 nil	200 nil. "

EXPORT of Tea from SHANGHAI AND YANTZEE PORTS, (in lbs.)

	Black.	Green.	Total.
To Great Britain, direct—			
Export from 1st June, 1867	20,714,883	1,517,273	22,232,156
Aug. 7, "Helen Nicholson," to London ..	688,883	271,988	960,871
" 8, "Pegasus," ..	510,000	129,925	640,925
" 10, "Wild Deer," ..	1,118,496	206,427	1,324,923
" 14, "Fusianna," ..	731,937	56,855	788,792
" 15, "Greenfield," ..	647,029	69,113	716,142
" 19, "Isles of the South" & "Invincible," ..	Cargo not yet circulated.		
Total from 1st June 1867, to date	24,411,428	2,251,478	26,662,906
Against total Export same period 1865-6	23,526,056	1,087,335	25,213,391
To North America,			
Export from 1st June 1867			
Total from 1st June 1867, to date			
Against total Export same period 1865-6		2,613,106	32,61,106

SILK.—Notwithstanding the receipt of continued unfavorable advices from Europe regarding the Home Market, business here in Silk was resumed the day after the last mail's departure, daily purchases being made at prices showing but little decline on the rates previously quoted. Subsequently, however, holders of Silk learning the tenor of the adverse telegraphic news received from England, and observing a disposition on the part of the majority of the Foreigners to wait until lower rates ruled before purchasing, became anxious to realize their stocks, and consequently had to submit to a further decline in prices, and the larger portion of the settlements, estimated at fully 2,000 Bales, have been made at rates showing a decline of fully,

T/s. 10 a 20 for Chop Tatlees.
" 20 a 30 " Market and Inferior Tatlees.
" 10 a 15 " Taysaams.
" 10 a 15 " Hainings and Yuenfas.

The settlements are reported to consist of 500 Bales Chop Tatlees.

800 " Market and Inferior Tatlees.
200 " Karshing Taysaams.
200 " "Chin Gum," "Shang San" and other Taysaams.
200 " Hainings and Yuenfas.
50 " Lacyongs.
20 " Thrown.
20 " Szechuen.
10 " Hangchow Tatlees.

Total.....2,000 Bales.

500 Bales	Unsold Stock.
1,600	Chops Tatlees.
300	Market and Inferior Tatlees.
300	Karshing, Taysaams.
300	"Chin Cum," "Shang San" and other Taysaams.
400	Hainings and Yuenfas.
200	Sewings.
100	Lacyongs.
50	Hangchow Tatlees.
50	Szechuens.

Total.....4,600 Bales:

The latest advices from the Silk producing Districts report prices still ruling Tls. 10 a 15 per picul higher than those current here and consequently but few purchases for this market were made; Chop No. 3 Tatlee was quoted at Tls. 535.

The Messageries Imperiales Str. "Dupleix" and the P. & O. Co.'s Str. "Ganges" have arrived from Japan bringing over 536 Bales of Silk and dates to the 13th August. A fair amount of business had been transacted in the Yokohama market, estimated at about 500 Bales chiefly Hank Silks, Oshion, Koshu, and a little Hatchoge. Prices for good quality Silk had been well maintained but had declined for inferior grades. Unsold stock was estimated at fully 300 piculs. Total settlements of Silk worms eggs were estimated at 300,000 cards, and the unsold stock 28,000 cards. Prices have ranged from Itzibos 4 to 10 per card according to quality and Itzibos 12 have been paid for some choice lots.

	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61.
Transactions since last	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
mail are estimated at.	2,000	3,500	4,000	2,000	2,227	6,600	2,700	6,850
Total Settlements	8,000	7,800	10,000	8,000	7,647	23,100	11,600	13,650
Unsold Stock is estimated at	3,500	4,000	4,500	5,000	14,500	15,000	16,500	6,000

Total Export from 1st July 1867 to date,—

	Raw Silk.	Thrown.	Coarse.	Japan.	Total
Brought forward from last Report	5,626	...	20	303	5,919
August 7th, "Malacca," to Hongkong	1,739	...	10	289	2,025
" 7th, "United Service," to Hongkong	25	...	4	...	29
" 10th, "Island Queen," to Foochow	1	...	...	...	1
" 10th, "Pasi Yuen," to Canton	0	...	...	...	0
" 16th, "Eri King," to Hongkong	1	...	...	...	1
" 16th, "Co-la Rica," to America	17	...	15	...	32
" 16th, "Cadiz," to Hongkong	364	...	...	...	364
" 16th, "Dupleix," to Hongkong	851	...	...	394	1,245
Total	8,624	...	59	977	9,660
Season 1866-67	4,303	4	22	498	4,827

PRICES.—In Tals, are per picul of 133½ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 6s. 3d. per tael.

London Tals per lb.
26th June, 1867.

Tatlee,—Chop No. 1.....	Tls. 550 a 565 p.p.nom.	20s. 11d. a 30s. 9d. p.b.	None.
" 2.....	Tls. 530 a 545	do. 28s. 10d. a 29s. 8d.	None.
" 3.....	Tls. 510 a 525	27s. 9d. a 28s. 7d.	30s. 0d.
Market " 3.....	Tls. 485 a 505	26s. 6d. a 27s. 6d.	29s. 0d.
" 4.....	Tls. 450 a 470	25s. 8d. a 25s. 8d.	25s. 6d. a 26s. 0d.
" 5 & com. Tls. 410 a 430	22s. 6d. a 23s. 7d.	23s. 6d. a 24s. 0d.	
Karshing } Chop No. 1.....	Tls. 470 a 480	25s. 8d. a 26s. 3d.	None.
Taysaam } " 2.....	Tls. 440 a 455	24s. 1d. a 24s. 11d.	25s. 0d.
" " 3.....	Tls. 415 a 425	22s. 9d. a 23s. 4d.	24s. 0d.
Chin Cum } " 4, 5 & com. Tls. 360 a 400	19s. 11d. a 22s. 0d.	18s. 0d. a 22s. 0d.	
Taysaam } Chop No. 1.....	Tls. 430 a 450	23s. 7d. a 24s. 8d.	None.
" " 2.....	Tls. 400 a 420	22s. 0d. a 23s. 1d.	24s. 0d. a 25s. 0d.
" " 3 & inf. Tls. 360 a 390	19s. 11d. a 21s. 6d.	18s. 0d. a 21s. 0d.	
Yuenfa, and } No. 1.....	Tls. 470 a 480	25s. 8d. a 26s. 3d.	28s. 0d.
Hainings,..... } " 2.....	Tls. 450 a 460	24s. 8d. a 25s. 2d.	27s. 6d.
" " 3.....	Tls. 425 a 440	23s. 4d. a 24s. 1d.	25s. 6d.
" " 4 & com. Tls. 390 a 415	21s. 6d. a 22s. 9d.	22s. 6d. a 23s. 6d.	
Hangchow Tatlee.....	Tls. 420 a 450	22s. 1d. a 24s. 8d.	24s. 6d. a 25s. 0d.
Sewings.....	Tls. 355 a 390	19s. 7d. a 21s. 6d.	19s. 0d. a 21s. 0d.
Lacyongs.....	Tls. 350 a 370	19s. 4d. a 20s. 5d.	20s. 0d. a 21s. 0d.
Throns.....	Tls. 615 a 525	28s. 0d. a 28s. 7d.	None.
Szechuens, do.....	Tls. 300 a 310	16s. 9d. a 17s. 3d.	None.
Do, med. & inf.....	Tls. 250 a 275	14s. 1d. a 15s. 5d.	None.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Sunda" has 142 Bales Japan, and about 500 Bales China, making a total of 642 Bales Silk engaged.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

THERE is no change in the market since our last issue by the French Mail.

On London	Bank Rate, sight.....	6s. 0½d.	
	Bank Bills, 4 months' sight.....	6s. 2½d.	
	Credits.....	6s. 2½d.	
On Paris—Credits, 4 months' sight Bank.....	frs. 7.85.		
	Documentary, 4 months' sight.....	frs. 7.87½.	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight.....	Rs. 303 per 100 Tals.		
On Bombay.....	Rs. 303		
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, on demand.....	28½ per cent discount.		
	Private, 15 days' sight.....	28½	

BULLION.

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 166 per 10 Tals Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.4 Shanghai Tals, per 100 Tals Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—72.8.0.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—72.8.0.

COPPER CASH.—1,420 per Tael.

YOKOHAMA, AUGUST 14, 1867.

IMPORTS.

We have very little change to report since our last. A native holiday extending over about a week, during which the half-yearly accounts have been made up, has to some extent interfered with business, which considering the activity in the Silk and Tea market, ought to have been of a more satisfactory nature. In some few staple articles a good business has been done, but most remain as before, entirely neglected. We have to note a slight improvement in the prices of Grey Shirtings and Camlets; otherwise any change in our last quotations is for the worse. The market for Yarn is perhaps weaker, but sales for the article on the spot have been made at our rates and

we preserve the quotation. The demand for Rice and Sugar must be reported over, and in face of falling prices and an expected large native crop, losses appear inevitable on foreign importations.

COTTON YARN—	Dollars.	CAMLETS—	Dollars.
Nos. 16 to 24	71.00 72.00	S S	16.75 17.00
28 to 32	71.00 72.00	S S S	14.00 15.00
38 to 42	76.00 77.00	B B B	17.50 18.00
GREY SHIRTINGS—		ORLEANS—	
7.0 lbs.	3.20 3.30	Plain	6.00 6.25
8.4 lbs.	3.65 3.75	Figured	6.50 7.00
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	3.75 3.80	LONG ELLS	8.00 9.00
WHITE SHIRTINGS—		LASTINGS	15.00 16.00
56 to 60 reed	3.50 3.70	LUSTERS	8.00 8.60
64 to 66	3.80 4.00	Blankets	1.50 1.65
68 to 72	4.20 4.50	IRON NAIL ROD	2.50 3.00
T-CLOTHS—		LEAD	7.00 7.50
6.0 lbs.	2.25	TIN	21.00 22.00
6.8 to 7.0 lbs.	2.70 3.10	TIN PLATES	6.00 6.50
TURKEY RED CLOTH, 24 yds.	3.40 3.60	COTTON—	
White	4.00 4.25	Ningpo	28.00 29.50
Dyed	4.00 4.25	Shanghai	27.50 28.00
BROCADES—		Tientsin	25.50 27.00
White	4.00 4.25	SUGAR, CANTON—	
Dyed	4.00 4.25	White, No. 1	8.50 8.75
VELVETS—		Brown, No. 1	7.50 8.00
Black	9.50 10.50	Rice (Foreign)	4.50 4.75
Assorted	8.50 9.50	RICE (Foreign)	3.00
CHINTZES	2.00 2.10	PAPAN WOOD	1.50 2.00
HANDKERCHIEFS	1.00 1.60	RHUBARB	7.00

EXPORTS.

SILK—	Dollars.	TEA—	Dollars.
Mywash (Best, offering) ..	790 a 820	Fine	33.00 to 36.00
and Medium	740 760	Good medium	28.00 32.00
Shushu (Inferior)	740 760	Medium	24.00 27.00
Koshu, best	750 780	Good common (nominal) ..	...
medium	680 720	SEAWEED, fine cut green ..	5.50 6.00
inferior	650 670	" " brown	3.50 4.25
Ida, good, long hanks	...	Large uncut green	3.00 3.40
inferior	...	" " brown	1.00 2.00
Oshu, best	745	CUTTLE FISH, No. 1	14.00 15.50
medium	680 710	" 2	11.00 11.50
inferior	...	DRIED SHRIMPS	13.00 14.50
Sodal, best	...	MUSHROOMS	45.00 48.00
medium	...	TOBACCO, No. 1	14.00
inferior	...	GALL NUTS	8.00 8.50
Atchezen, best	...	VEGETABLE WAX	16.00 17.00
medium	...	GINSENG (50 per cent) ..	1.50 4.20
inferior	...	RAPE SEED	3.00 4.00
Hatchoge, medium	600	RAPE SEED OIL	8.00 10.00
inferior	...	CAMPHOR	22.00 23.50

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 8d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 8½d.—Credit Bills 4 months' sight, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 7½d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 7½d. Documentary 4 months' sight, 4s. 7½d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 8d. Shanghai.—10 days' sight, Bank 7½. Private Bills, 10 days' sight, 7½ nominal. Hongkong.—1 days' sight, Bank 2 to 2½ per cent discount. Private 3 per cent discount. Bank 32½ to 327.

FREIGHTS.—To London, per sailing vessel, 42 10s. to 43 per ton 50 ft. To New York, do., 43 to 43 10s. 40 ft. To San Francisco, per P. M. str., \$15 per ton 40 ft. To New York, per P. M. str., \$45 per ton 40 ft. To Shanghai and Hongkong, per sailing vessel, nominal.

HANKOW, AUGUST 15, 1867.

IMPORTS.

The Import trade of the fortnight presents no features of particular interest. The demand for Cotton manufacture has been on a reduced scale, and Shanghai advices having proved unfavorable to holders, lower prices have, in many instances, been accepted. A fair demand has ruled for Worsted and Woollen manufactures, and large sales have been made. Prices show some improvement, and would doubtless have advanced considerably had not dealers the opportunity of supplying themselves much cheaper on the Shanghai market.

GREY SHIRTINGS—	T.m.c.	T.m.c.	WOOLLENS—Continued.	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
7 to 7½ lbs.	2.50 2.60	2.50 2.60	Camlets, English, S	14.30 to 14.80	
8½ to 8½	2.80 2.85	2.80 2.85	S S	15.50 15.50	
9 to 10	3.50 3.70	3.50 3.70	S S S	12.50 13.00	
WHITE SHIRTINGS—			B B B	18.00 19.00	
56 to 60 reed	2.20 2.30	2.20 2.30	LASTINGS	11.00 13.70	
64 to 66	2.50 2.70	2.50 2.70	LONG ELLS—		
68 to 72	2.95 3.05	2.95 3.05	II H Scarlet	7.50	
T-CLOTHS—			Assorted	7.30 7.60	
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide ..	1.90 1.90	1.90 1.90	G G	7.20 7.40	
7 to 7½	2.10 2.30	2.10 2.30	Scarlet	7.20 7.40	
8 to 8½	2.60 3.00	2.60 3.00	METALS—		
DRILLS—			Lead	5.00 5.50	
American, 40 yds.	4.70 4.80	4.70 4.80	Tin	19.00 20.00	
English, 40 yds.	4.30 4.50	4.30 4.50	RAW COTTON	17.50 20.50	
HANDKERCHIEFS, Brown ..	2.00 2.00	0.85 0.85	SUGAR—		
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—			Brown, Canton	4.00 4.45	
White	2.70 3.10	2.70 3.10	Amoy, &c.	3.50 3.70	
Dyed, Assorted	2.70 3.10	2.70 3.10	Munilla	3.50 3.72	
White	2.70 3.10	2.70 3.10	White, No. 1	6.80 7.20	
Dyed, Assorted	3.20 3.70	3.20 3.70	No. 2	6.00 6.20	
DAMASKS—			JAPAN PRODUCE—		
White	4.20 4.40	4.20 4.40	Seaweed, Long	3.60 3.70	
Dyed, Assorted	6.00 7.20	6.00 7.20	Cut	3.50 3.60	
CHINTZ, Assorted	1.50 2.20	1.50 2.20	Inglish	36.00 40.00	
VELVETS—			Mushrooms	35.00 42.00	
18 in. Black	0.17 0.17	0.17 0.17	Cuttle Fish	9.00 12.00	
22 in. Black	0.24 0.24	0.24 0.24	STRAITS PRODUCE—		
ORLEANS CLOTH—			Pepper, Black	6.30 7.00	
Plain	4.30 5.10	4.30 5.10	Latium	3.80 4.80	
Figured	4.30 5.10	4.30 5.10	Sunblow, old	12.50 13.25	
WOOLLENS—			" new	3.50 5.50	
Spanish Stripes	0.44 0.73	0.44 0.73	Sapanwood	2.20 4.20	
Habit Cloth	1.50 2.10	1.50 2.10	OPPIUM—		
Medium Cloth	1.10 1.30	1.10 1.30	Malwa new	575 580	
Broad Cloth	1.30 1.50	1.30 1.50	old	450 485	
Patna	1.30 1.50	1.30 1.50			

EXPORTS.

OILS—	T.m.c.	T.m.c.	RHUBARB, Szechuen.....	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Sow-yow, 63 entries.....	Ptab 5.50 to 6.00		TOBACCO—	p pl 3.50	4.00
Hongkong-yow, 54 entries ..	5.20 „ 5.60	5.60	Green	„ 35.00	40.00
Pa-Tung-yow	P pl 5.00 „ 5.70	5.70	Yellow	„ 35.00	39.00
Clayow	9.80 „ 10.00	10.00	Leaf	„ 6.80	7.20
TALLOW	P pl 7.70 „ 8.70	8.70	HEMP—		
FUSUS	P pl 23.50 „ 30.00	30.00	White	12.50	13.00
WAX—			Green	10.50	11.00
White	430.00 „ 435.00	435.00	SAPFLOWER, Szechuen	64.00	96.00
Yellow	550.00 „ 630.00	630.00			

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)
ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & Rig.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FROM.	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Aug. 16	Sunda	Br str	1260	Soames	Hongkong	Aug. 11	General	P. & O. Co
16	Phaed	Fr str	711	Hastia	Yokohama	11	do	Messageries Imperiales
16	Kiangto	Am str	674	Law	Ningpo	15	Sundries	Russell and Co
17	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow	14	General	Russell and Co
17	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	16	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
17	Nauzing	Br str	419	Fulloh	Tientsin	14	do	Trautmann and Co
17	Manchu	Am str	803	Clark	Tientsin	14	do	Russell and Co
17	Hartford	U.S. corv.	.....	Bilknap	Cruise	.....	do	Russell and Co
18	Kiang-long	Am str	945	West	Hankow	46	do	Glover and Co
18	Tan-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	15	Sundries	P. & O. Co
18	Allen	Br str	607	Andrews	Hongkong & Ports	7	General	Augustine Heard and Co
18	Avita	Br bsq	318	Aitkins	Chefoo	2	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
18	Georges	Br sh	474	Varey	Swansea	Mar. 24	Coals	Russell and Co
19	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Aug. 18	General	Augustine Heard and Co
19	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	16	do	Lane, Crawford and Co
19	Peeyuen	Am str	229	Pitman	Fuchau	16	do	Trautmann and Co
19	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Fuchau	16	do	Frazar and Co
19	Kwelyn Wood	Br bsq	351	Wylie	Newchwang	8	Beaucake	Trautmann and Co
19	Slaney	H.M.S.	.....	Shaw	Hongkong	17	General	P. & O. Co
19	Head Queen	Br str	126	Shaw	Fuchau	15	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
20	Ganges	Br str	742	Bernard	Yokohama	17	do	Houjiao, Hubener and Co
20	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	19	do	Frazar and Co
20	Willy	Am bsq	270	Rohkan	Keelung	15	Coals	T. Kroes and Co
20	Allendale	Br bsq	449	Gray	Newchwang	31	Benneke	
20	Catharina	Br str	550	Molsen	Nagasaki	Aug. —	General	

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & Rig.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Aug. 16	Fortuna	Br sh	696	Morley	Manila	Ballast	Borneo Company Limited
16	Norfolk	Br sch	264	Cowan	Nagasaki	Stores	Glover and Co
16	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
16	Mayne	Am str	700	G. Johnson	Hankow & Ports	Ballast	Wm. Brand and Co
16	Shaftesbury	Br str	553	Aitkins	H'kong & Canton	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
16	Costa Rica	Am str	1917	Farber	Yokohama, &c.	General	Wm. Pastau and Co
16	St. Helena	Dut sch	176	Pile	Nagasaki	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
17	Hotspur	Br bsq	522	Orrigal	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
17	Fe-long	Br str	220	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Silk, etc.	P. O. & Co
17	Caniz	Br str	481	Edmond	London, &c.	Grain	Frazar and Co
17	Ocean Bride	Br bsq	261	Milton	Tientsin	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
18	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Sundries, etc.	Glover and Co
18	Genkai	Br str	606	James	H'kong & Canton	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
18	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Tientsin v. Chefoo	do	Messageries Imperiales
18	Dupleix	Fr str	571	Noel	Hongkong	Ballast	Wm. Pastau and Co
18	Meteor	Br bsq	639	Doycher	Hongkong	do	Russell and Co
18	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	do	Chinese Government
18	Confucius	Chi str	265	Marsells	Cruise	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
19	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Tea, etc.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
19	Isles of the South	Br sh	821	Davidson	London	Sundries	Olyphant and Co
19	Helen W. Almy	Am bsq	314	Freeman	Puget Sound	do	Turner and Co
19	Wilhelmina Frederika	Dut bsq	281	Kestermans	Tientsin	Teas	Gilman and Co
19	Invincible	Br sh	657	Beeching	London	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
20	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
21	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports	do	

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & SEC.	NAME.	No. of G. B.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H. P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM.
3 s	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Feb 5	Hospital Ship
10 kadoo	Cockchafer	.....	Kerr	H. M. G. B.	1	60	40	July 27	Hongkong
M D	Dove	.....	Dunlop	H. M. G. B.	1	60	40	Aug 9	Cruise
4 c	Rattler	.....	Swann	H. M. S.	17	200	175	Aug 19	Hongkong
4 p	Slaney	.....	Elwyn	H. M. G. B.	1	80	60	Aug 17	Cruise
5 s	Hartford	.....	Bilknap	U. S. Corvette	.....	.....	.....	Aug 17	Cruise

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No. & SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
O D	Akindo	Scott	Br bsq	369 Aug	7 Nagasaki	John Thorpe and Co	H'dadi v. N'saki	24th instant
1 s	Aleyone	Brown	Br bsq	371 Aug	8 Keelung	Fobes and Co		
1 s	Anna Maria	Richie	Br bsq	271 Aug	2 Chefoo	Master		
7 s	Anna Kimball	Williams	Am sh	932 Aug	6 Nagasaki	Augustine Heard and Co		
2 c	Avita	Askins	Br bsq	348 Aug	18 Chefoo	Augustine Heard and Co		
8 p	Belle	Hill	Br sch	198 July	21 Newcastle, N.S.W.	Wm. Pastau and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
H W	Burnside	Pendergrace	Am bsq	464 Aug	13 Keelung	Frazar and Co		
1 p	Callier-Ou	Jooss	Br sh	674 Aug	6 Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
1 p	Clio		Dut bsq	350 Aug	12 Swatow	Wm. Pastau and Co	Newchwang	Immediately
8 p	Doris	Vau Forest	Br sch	370 Aug	7 Newchwang	Edward Schallhaus & Co		Pt or Ch
8 p	Dracho	Petersen	Am bsq	446 July	21 Keelung	Bonrjan, Hubener and Co	Amoy	Old 20th inst
8 p	Evelyn Wood	Wylie	Br bsq	351 Aug	19 Newchwang	Frazar and Co		
1 p	Fogge	Lauridsen	Am bsq	300 July	21 Newchwang	Clausen and Co		Pt or Ch
6 s	Georges	Varey	Br sh	474 Aug	18 Swansea	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Chefoo	Early
8 p	Gipsy	Thompson	Br bsq	250 July	7 Nagasaki	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 c	Hong Hoi	Hansen	Siam bsq	352 July	31 Bangkok	A. R. Tilby and Co		Early
2 s	Homer	Rodgers	Br bsq	538 July	21 New York	Frazar and Co		Immediately
1 c	Hopseng	Stehr	Siam bsq	340 July	13 Hongkong	A. R. Tilby and Co	Newchwang	Early
2 p	Juanpore	Phillips	Br sh	459 July	30 London		London	Early
2 c	Jubilee	Kerr	Br sch	760 June	6 Fuchau	Borneo Company Limited		
2 s	Kew Kee	Henglehole	Br bsq	344 Aug	11 Fuchau	Trautmann and Co		
2 c	Kirkland	Colledge	Br bsq	453 Aug	10 Swatow	Bonrjan, Hubener and Co		
1 s	Madara	Mathews	Br bsq	314 Aug	10 Newchwang	Houjiao, Hubener and Co		
1 s	Maury	Harms	Am bsq	389 July	24 Newchwang	Sienssen and Co		
1 s	Nova Hoy	Roswell	Br sch	310 Aug	3 Newchwang	Master		
4 D	Pacific	Hayward	Br bsq	310 July	21 Newchwang	Frazar and Co	Hongkong	Early
3 p	Polaniso	Callaghan	Br sh	812 July	20 London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Immediately
2 p	Sir W. Wallace	Taylor M.S.R.	Br sh	907 July	4 Cardiff	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
2 s	Sooloo	Edom	Br sh	472 July	23 Newchwang	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Pt or Ch
8 p	Stella	Day	Br bsq	265 July	13 Nagasaki	J. Marshall and Co		
1 s	Taywat	Louis	Siam bsq	651 Aug	2 Hongkong	A. R. Tilby and Co		
8 s	Theresa	Meyer	Am bsq	390 July	30 Itoho	Wm. Pastau and Co		
4 c	Tiania	Doss	Br sh	870 July	13 Rio de Janeiro	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
1 s	Water Lily	Towers	Br bsq	218 Mar	25 Manila	Primrose and Co		Pt or Ch
7 s	Wild Gazelle	Lewis	Am bsq	415 July	27 Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co		

35 VESSELS

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sno	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TON- NAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
3 p	Aden	Andrews	Br str	607	Aug 18	H'kong & Ports	P. & O. Co	Yokohama	after Mail ar
7 p	Peyuen	Pitman	Am str	229	Aug 19	Fuchau	Lane, Crawford and Co		
3 p	Fenella	Newman	Chi str	160	Aug 16		Chinese Government		
7 s	Fusi-Yama	Callaghan	Br str	710	Aug 8	Newchwang	Glover and Co	Fuchau	To-day
4 s	Itote	Idow	Prus str	30	Jan 18		Wm. Pustau and Co		Laid up
S S N W	Kiang-joong	West	Am str	945	Aug 18	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	23rd instant
D J	Manchu	Clark	Am str	803	Aug 17	Tientsin	Russell and Co	Tientsin v. Chefoo	To-day
7 s	Nanzing	Tulloch	Br str	419	Aug 17	Tientsin	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	22nd instant
Wusung	Nora Cienoa		Chi str	100	July 19		Chinese Government		
U W	Phase	Hinstin	Fr str	711	Aug 16	Yokohama	Messageries Impariales		
6 s	Pluto	Pike	Br str	170	Aug 16	Kyanchaca	Chinese Government		
7 p	Prince Kung	Brown	Br str	135	Aug 19	Fuchau	Trautmann and Co	Fuchau	22nd instant
U W	Sunda	Sonnes	Br str	1250	Aug 16	Hongkong	P. & O. Co.	H'kong with Mail	22nd instant
H W	Sawa Nada	Jayne	Am str	1802	Aug 19	Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	22nd instant
O U L	Tahwah	Andrews	Am str	245	July 26	Hankow	Russell and Co		
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
D J	Ta-Yung	Spencer	Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
G W	Tun-sin	Howlett	Br str	610	Aug 18	Hankow	Glover and Co	Hankow & Ports	22nd instant
7 c	Vulcan	Randall	Br str	135	Aug 10	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
7 s	Waratah		Br str	266	June 8	Fuchau	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		For Sale
20 STEAMERS									

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sno	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TON- NAGE.	AGENTS.
	Banker Hill		American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Pei Yuen	Kennedy,	British steamer	60	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin	Kofod,	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Sampson	Ryder,	British steamer	81	Mackenzie and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Smith, Kennedy and Co

TIENTSIN SHIPPING LIST.

Arrivals.

JULY 29, 1867.

DATE	VESSELS NAME	FLAG AND RIG	TONNAGE	WHERE FROM	CARGO	CONSIGNEES
July 21	Bessie Seagriff	Prus bg	..	Nagasaki	Seaweed, Tea, &c.	Chinese.
.. 21	Bienhoa	Han sch	..	Hongkong	General	do.
.. 22	Yantai	Fr buq	..	Foochow	Poles & Paper	do.
.. 22	Ingeburg	Prus sch	..	Chefoo	Ballast	do.
.. 22	Nanzing	Br str	..	Ningpo	General	Chinese.
.. 25	Forest Belle	Am baq	..	Shanghai	do.	A. Major
.. 26	Szechuen	Am str	..	Foochow	do.	M. G. Moore
.. 28	Arthur	Am baq	..	Shanghai	do.	do.
.. 28	Arthur	Am baq	..	Foochow	do.	do.

Departures.

				DESTINATION		DISPATCHED BY
July 19	Peiho	Prus baq	..	Chefoo & Amoy	General	Chinese
.. 19	Narciss	Prus bg	..	Newchwang	Ballast	do.
.. 19	Rudolph	Bro sch	..	do.	do.	do.
.. 19	Meta	Prus sch	..	Chefoo	do.	do.
.. 19	Falk	Prus sch	..	do.	do.	do.
.. 19	Christene	Prus sch	..	do.	do.	do.
.. 20	Shanghai	Am str	..	Shanghai	General	M. G. Moore
.. 21	Hibdu	Prus sch	..	Hongkong	do.	Chinese
.. 22	Maullia	H. M. str	..	Newchwang	do.	
.. 25	gloria	Dut sch	..	do.	Ballast	do.
.. 28	Wilhelm	Bro baq	..	do.	do.	do.
.. 28	Nauanu	Hawasch	..	Hongkong	General	do.

NEWCHWANG SHIPPING LIST.

Arrivals.

JULY 22, 1867.

DATE	VESSELS NAME	FLAG AND RIG	TONNAGE	WHERE FROM	CARGO	CONSIGNEES
July 12	Heather Belle	Prus sch	338	Tientsin.	Ballast	Knight and Co
.. 15	Doris	Bro sch	238	Chefoo	Sugar	Natives.
.. 16	Emma	Old sch	167	Tientsin	Paper, &c.	do.
.. 16	News Boy	Br sch	309	Shanghai	Tea, &c.	do.
.. 16	Carson	Sua buq	343	do.	Figured Lustras, &c.	do.
.. 16	Leopold	Han buq	205	Chefoo	Iron & Malwa	do.
.. 16	Madura	Br buq	814	Shanghai	Opium & Medicine	do.
.. 18	Mica	Br str	360	do.	Opium & Piece Goods	Knight & Co
.. 20	St Magnus	Bro baq	210	Hongkong	Sugar, &c.	Natives
.. 20	Charlotte	Bro sch	319	Tientsin	Ballast	do.
.. 22	Resolution	Siam sh	816	Hongkong	Sugar, Pepper & Opium	do.
.. 22	Allendale	Br baq	449	Shanghai	Ballast	do.
.. 22	San Francisco	Han baq	454	Chefoo	Malwa & Sugar	do.
.. 22	Rudolph	Bro sch	220	Tientsin	Ballast	do.

Departures.

				DESTINATION		DISPATCHED BY
July 17	Martha	Bro baq	244	Hongkong	Peas & Medicine	Natives.
.. 17	Norham	Br baq	333	do.	do.	do.
.. 18	Alisa Craig	Br baq	407	Swatow	Peas, Sundries & Beancake	do.
.. 19	Coranir	Br baq	449	do.	do.	do.
.. 19	Tulase	Han buq	380	do.	Peas	do.
.. 19	J. H. Schwenson.	Norw sch	440	do.	do.	do.
.. 19	Brani	Prus bg	196	Foochow	Peas & Oil	do.
.. 19	Madras	Han buq	266	Hongkong	Peas & Medicine	do.
.. 20	Dioscuren	Han buq	330	do.	do.	do.
.. 20	Doris	Bro sch	238	Shanghai	Peas & Beancake	do.
.. 20	News Boy	Br sch	309	do.	do.	do.
.. 20	Leopold	Han bg	205	Hongkong	Peas	do.
.. 20	Madura	Br baq	314	Shanghai	Peas & Beancake	do.
.. 22	Emma	Old sch	167	Foochow	Peas, Hempseed & Beancake	do.

[Edited by R. S. GUNDRY, Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.]